REGD. NO. B. 1035

PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXII NO. 42 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

SUBASH WANTS CHANGE IN CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

It Must Be Made Organ Of India's Masses

Bring Youths, Workers And Peasants Into One Fold

What India's External Policy Should Be

NEW PARTY "SAMYAVADI SANGH" WITH EQUALITY AS ITS GUIDING PRINCIPLE

In the course of a statement to the press, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose writing from Geneva says:—

"In view of certain statements made in the British press and reproduced thereafter in the Indian press, which may have led to some misunderstanding of my socio-political views, I desire to say that there has been no fundamental change in my position since I came to Europe. I maintain more strongly than ever that while it is imperatively necessary that we should study all the modern movements abroad, it is equally necessary for us in India to chalk out the future lines of our progress, in conformity with our past history and our present and future requirements. The geographical and intellectual isolation which India has enjoyed for centuries should enable us to adopt a sympathetic but critical attitude towards other lands and nations.

DEMARCATE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL POLICIES.

It is necessary for us in India to distinguish clearly once for all between our internal and external policy. I am aware that the Indian National Congress has not yet developed its external policy, but if we are sincere about what we talk, we shall have to do so without delay. In the domain of our external policy, our own socio-political views or predilections should not prejudice us against the people or nations holding different views, whose sympathy we may nevertheless be able to acquire.

This is a universal cardinal principal in external policy, and it is because of this principle that to-day in Europe a pact between Soviet-Russia and Fascist-Italy is not only a possibility but an accomplished fact. Therefore, in our external policy we should heartily respond to any sympathy for India which we may find in any part of the world.

INDIA'S INTERNAL POLICY.

In determining our internal policy, it would be a fatal error to say that the choice for India lies between Communism and Fascism. No standpoint or theory in socio-political affairs can be the last word in human wisdom. The socio-political theories and institutions of the modern nations are the product of their history, environment and needs. They are liable to change and develop just as human life is. Moreover, it should be remembered that some of the most interesting institutions of the present-day are still experiments. Time must elapse before they could be declared to be successful and in the meantime, we should not mortgage our intellect anywhere.

MR. BOSE'S VIEW.

My own view has always been that India's task is to work out a synthesis of all that is useful and good in the different movements that we see to-day. For this purpose we shall have to study with critical sympathy all the movements and experiments that are going on in Europe and America. And we would be guilty of folly if we ignore any movement or experiment because of any preconceived bias or predilection.

ESSENTIALS.

I shall enunciate what I consider to be the essential features of the future Indian movement. Firstly, India must be consolidated under a strong Central Government before we can hope for internal reconstruction and security from external attack. Secondly, a strong and disciplined party must be organised before we can hope for a National Government, and the entire nation must be brought under the influence and control of this party. Thirdly, this party must stand for the masses as distinct from the vested interests. It must stand for justice for all sections of the people and for freedom from bondage of every kind—whether political, economic or social.

EQUALITY—BASIC PRINCIPLE

In order to ensure justice and freedom for all, the party must stand for the principle of equality and work for the destruction of all artificial barriers whether of religion, creed, caste sex or wealth. Thus it should aim at a really democratic state in which we shall all be equal, and in which there will be no problem of minorities. I would call this party the "Samyavadi Sangha" of India.

TRANSFORM CONGRESS

The immediate problem before this party will be to transform the Indian National Congress into an organ of the masses of India. Bitter experience has taught us that it is futile to expect the Congress to adopt a radical programme until we can first alter the composition of that body.

I disagree with the Communists when they allege that the Congress is essentially a bourgeois institution and is incapable of this transformation. To alter the present composition of the Congress however we shall have to bring into our fold the three radical groups in the country—youths, the workers and the peasants—and give them adequate representation. This will be possible only when the present Constitution of the Congress, which is based on the British model, is radically changed.

One of our immediate tasks, therefore, is to organise branches of the party all over the country and to agitate for a radical change of the present Congress Constitution. Only when this is done, will the Congress adopt a radical programme and plan of action on the lines that we now contemplate."—A. P.

GANDHIJI AT NEGAPATAM

Public Address And Purses Galore

(From A Correspondent).

NEGAPATAM, Feb. 16.

Leaving Tiruvarur at about dusk yesterday Mahatma Gandhi arrived here at about 7-30 the same evening. On his way from Tiruvarur the residents of Manjakollai gave him an enthusiastic reception.

Two purses, one for the Harijan Seva Funds and the other for Bihar Earthquake relief funds were presented.

Gandhiji and party motored to the grounds opposite to the Public Offices buildings where, people in their thousands, amongst whom was a fair proportion of ladies were eagerly awaiting his arrival.

ADDRESSES AND PURSES.

Addresses were presented on behalf of the Charka Sangam, and the Harijan Seva Sangam along with purses on behalf of the Municipal Council, the Negapatam Taluk Board and the local students of Hindi. An address was also presented by the villagers of Vaduvoor.

Mahatma Gandhi was also the recepient of many presents in silver and gold.

Touching scenes were witnessed when the ladies from the audience came forward with their offerings. A poor old lady came up and offered reverently a silver tumbler and touched his feet with tears in her eyes.

"LOADED WITH FRAMES."

Mahatma Gandhi in the course of his speech said:

"You have overloaded me with these frames containing addresses. I wish that instead of giving so many different addresses you had amalgamated all and had given them to me in one single frame. I have been pleading for no addresses, no frames. I laugh but what counts behind that laughter is that absolute sincere conviction that these addresses and frames are wholly unnecessary in connection with a movement like this which is absolutely and purely for self-purification. They may have some value in that they contain your assurance that you believe in the mission that I have the privilege of conducting, but surely you could convey that assurance in a piece of paper in your hand-writing. But since you will insist upon presenting so may addresses, I will endeavour to turn them to Harijan account by selling them.

A brisk collection was made at the meeting for the Bihar Earthquake Relief Funds.

Mahatma Gandhi himself sold all these in auction asking for higher bids. In the meantime he was also signing his autographs for people who asked for them charging each a minimum of Rs. 5.

COSMOPOLITAN FEAST.

In honour of the visit of Mahatma Gandhi the "Gandhi Samajam" of Nanayakara street here gave to the poor a cosmopolitan feast yesterday.

Gandhiji and party motored to Nagore at 7 this morning and after receiving the addresses and purse presented there left for Karaikal 'en route' to Chidambaram.

MAHATMA TO VISIT KARWAR

Move To Present Decent Purse

(From A Correspondent.)

KARWAR, February 17.

Gandhiji is expected to visit Karwar on 27th instant on his way to Ankola. Brisk arrangements are going on to give him a rousing reception. The Karwar Municipality and the Taluka Local Board have voted addresses.

With a view to present Mahatmaji a decent purse the Hindu Sabha of Karwar has been busy collecting funds from the citizens of Karwar. Even villagers are so eager to contribute their mite that Sadashivgad and Majali contributed Rs. 21 to the said fund. The work of collecting funds is entrusted to Messrs. S. D. Nadkarni and S. M. Muzumdar.

It is expected that there will be a great rush of villagers for having "Darshan" of Gandhi-ji.

"UNDESIRABLE" AT PRESENT

Mahatma Shouldn't Visit Midnapore, Says Magistrate

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

In reply to his letter to the District Magistrate, Midnapore, for ascertaining the views of Government regarding Mahatmaji's visit to Midnapore, Mr. B. N. Sasmal has received the following letter from the District Magistrate:—

"I am directed to inform you that it is considered most undesirable that Mr. Gandhi should visit any part of Midnapore District at the present time."

STOP PRESS

KING'S CONDOLENCE

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The King has sent a message to the Duke of Brabant "With profoundest sympathy I and my people have learned the tragic death of your illustrious father. I hasten to offer my heartfelt sympathy to you and the people of Belgium. The British Empire never forget the heroic figure whose courage was an inspiration to the Allies throughout the dark years of the war and join the Belgian people in mourning the loss of a true friend and ally."

ITALY'S MOURNING.

Messages of sympathy have been also sent by the Prince of Wales, President Hindenburg Signor Mussolini who ordered all flags in Italy to be put halfmast. —Reuter's Special.

OVERWHELMED WITH GRIEF.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18.

The city is overwhelmed with grief, especially of the poorer people who are not attempting to hide their distress. Last night several persons were injured by shop-windows that were broken by Socialist demonstrations against the events in Austria. Tonight, Communists, despite the tragedy, are threatening worse demonstrations. Authorities are ready to suppress disturbances by all means possible.

The Duke of Brabant's train will be specially stopped at a private station for Palace Leichen where he will alight and be met by members of the Cabinet and go straight to pay last respects to his father.—Reuter's Special.

CROWN PRINCESS

ROME, Feb. 18.

It is not yet known whether the Crown Princess will go to Brussels for the funeral.—Reuter's Special.

BETRAYAL OF MAHATMAJI

Seth Ranchodbhai Condemns Ahmedabad Millowners' Policy

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 18.

The operatives of the Weaving Department, Gujarat Ginning Mills had gone on strike about four months ago as a result of wage cut. Due to the intervention of the Textile Labour Association the question was entrusted to an Arbitration Board consisting of Mr. Gordhanbhai Patel, Secretary of the Millowners Association and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Labour Association.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Gordhanbai Patel the award could not be given.

Meanwhile, the mill authorities yesterday announced the wage cut and declared that they would not be paid according to former rates.

About 900 operatives thereupon surrounded the motor of the mill Agent near the compound asking for pay.

The police receiving information reached te spot and brought the situation under control.

Mr. Gulzarilal and the mill authorities persuaded the operatives and both parties agreed to speed the ward.

MILLOWNERS MEETING.

A confidential meeting of the millowners was held last night. When it is understood from a reliable source, there was a lot of discussion and that Sheth Ranchodbhai condemned in strong words the present policy adopted by the millowners saying they were betraying Mahatmaji who often offered services in the past for the industry.

A Committee of five leading millowners was appointed to consider the question.

BREACH OF AGREEMENT?

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 17.

The operatives of the weaving department of the Gujarat Ginning Mill again went on strike to-day alleging that they were not paid according to the previous settlement arrived at through arbitration.

It is alleged that the operatives surrounded the car of the Mill Agent, whereupon an armed police party was called from police headquarters, but nothing untoward occurred.

The Secretary of the Labour Association saw the agent of the Mill and he agreed to refer back to arbitration the question of interpretation of the previous settlement.

The mill will remain closed till a decision is obtained.

A meeting of the Mill-owners Association was held to-night at which the question of a wage-cut was considered and the resolution previously passed appointing a Special Committee to move in the matter was confirmed.—A. P.

SPLIT IN OWNERS' RANKS?

Conciliation v. Direct Reduction

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 18.

A split is reported to have occurred in the ranks of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association over the contemplated move to reduce wages.

A section forming the minority, though they are anxious for wage reductions, are opposed to throwing overboard the system of conciliation an darbitration devised by Gandhiji which has been in operation for over a decade. This section is reported to insist on waiting for the award of the Arbitration Board to which the question of wage reduction had been referred.

An overwhelming majority, however, seems to favour direct wage reduction, and will carry out the decision of the special committee that has been appointed with full dictatorial powers in the matter.—A. P.

King Albert Of Belgium Dead

Slipped While Ascending Rocher De Marche

Instantaneous Death: Body With Fractured Skull Found At Foot Of Steep Cliff

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18.

The King of the Belgians is dead—Reuter.

(King Albert of Belgium was born in 1875. He was the son of the late Count of Flanders. He succeeded to the Throne of Belgium in 1909 on the death of his uncle King Leopold II on 17th December of the same year. He was married to Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria.

King Albert became famous during the Great War of 1914-18 and was praised for his brave part in it. In the early stages of the War, when German troops over-ran his country. The King shifted his Capital from Brussels to Havre in France, where he held his Court.

King Albert with his consort, Princess Elizabeth visited India a few years back.)

THE FATAL ASCENT

It is confirmed that King Albert was killed while mountaineering and not in a motoring accident. His Majesty, accompanied by a valet, left yesterday afternoon, in a motor car for the hilly district of Rocher des Dames, five miles west of Namur, intending to climb a difficult part, the ascent whereof is dangerous at the present season owing to the presence of projecting ice.

In accordance with the custom, he left the valet and the car with instructions to await his Majesty's return in about an hour, but when thereafter the King failed to return the valet grew anxious, left the car and fruitlessly searched the hillsides and finally telephoned to Brussels that the King was missing.

Uneasiness simultaneously began to be felt in Brussels as the King expected to return in the evening to attend a sports fete at 20-30, and when he did not arrive the officials communicated to the palace, but no news had been received.

WHAT SEARCH REVEALED.

A search was immediately instituted. A number of principal authorities drove to the spot. Police and whole population from the surrounding country assisted in the search, but it was not until 02-00 in the morning that the body was found at the foot of a steep cliff, overhanging the road from Namur to Marche de Dames.

The King apparently had missed his footing and was killed instantly, and was found with the skull fractured and a deep wound at the base of the neck. An hour and a half later the body was brought to the palace of Laeken in Brussels.

HOW THEY BROKE NEWS TO QUEEN

Queen Elizabeth was first informed only that an accident had happen. It was not until 06-00 that the news of the death was broken to her. The road leading to the scene of the accident was narrowest and bordered on steep jagged cliffs which sometimes reach a height of 600 feet. The King particularly was attached to this district of Ardennes which was extremely picturesque and afforded opportunities of long tramps when unable to visit his favourite haunts in Switzerland. The people living near the scene of the tragedy appear to have been fairly well-informed of what had occurred and declare that the King fell climbing the rocks.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

All traffic in the district is now stopped. Nobody is permitted to approach the scene. Commission of Enquiry visited the scene during the night and returned to Brussels for further inquiries.

NATION STUNNED AT NEWS

The nation is stunned at the news of the death. It refused to credit report until special mourning editions of papers confirmed the worst fears. The news was conveyed throughout the country to Mayors and heads of departments.

Churchbells tolled the knell, and flags everywhere were half-masted.

A Cabinet meeting held in the morning provisionally decided the funeral to be held on February 22, but no final decision will be reached until the Duke of Brabant returns.

GOVT. PROCLAMATION.

The Government proclamation to the Belgian people says a terrific accident has robbed the Belgium Chief of whom she was so proud. Belgium offers homage to the Queen in her grief, and hails the Crown Prince, who, with God's help, will continue his father's noble work.

URGENT CABINET MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Cabinet was held on Sunday morning and meets again at 11-00, and the executive power will be administered by Ministers in Council, until the new King has taken oath, but Prince Leopold and Princess Astrid cannot arrive from Switzerland until the evening.—Reuter.

HOW ACCIDENT HAPPENED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MARCHELES DAMES, Feb. 18.

The inspection of the spot where King Albert's body was found at the foot of a wall near a little shrine off Namur road, makes it clear how the tragedy occurred. After spending some time climbing other parts of the mountains the King came to the old shrine about 50 yards from Namur on Marcheles Dames Road, which is bounded on one side by the river Meuse and on the other by massive crown rocks.

Here towers a 250 feet crag with a concave face with many small projecting foot hand holds. The King evidently climbing up this rock grasped a piece of rock which had been split by the recent frost. The hold gave way. The King crashed back upon the head and then rolled down the steep corridor between the masses of the rock, towards the road to the rocky platform near the shrine. The King's pince-nez was found near the spot where the fall evidently started. His Haversack also was found caught in the rocks a few yards lower. The King was accompanied by an aide-de-camp, Count Decrunne, the Grand Marshal of the Queen's household, who gave the

(Continued on page 5.)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Clerk for Clearing and Shipping. Only those fully experienced in the line need apply to The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd., 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. (2010)

Wanted Competent Stenotypists, Qualified Accountant, Lady Typists, Hindu Nurses, Lady Doctors, immediately. Apply personally Royal Service Agency, 369-371, Hornby Road, Second Floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (2013)

Wanted Capable Paid. Canvassers at 45 P.M. Apply with 1-1/4 anna stamp for reply to:—Q-ZAMMAN & CO., Sora Kothi, Paharganj, New Delhi. (2012)

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Be Let to Gujarati Vegetarian Hindus, flat at Parekh Building, New Queen's Road. Apply Maganlal C. Mehta, 2nd Floor. (2008)

44. MEDICAL.

Scientific Birth Control at one rupee per month. Consult: Right Agency, 13, New Bhatwadi, Bombay 4. (1973).

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Thomson & Taylor, etc. 7796A

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Even Small Fortnightly Loans Allowed. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2004)

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—A Chief Agent and a Representative for every unrepresented Province and Principal Town throughout India, Burmah and Ceylon on both salary and commission to represent the Premier Insurance and Building Society, Limited. For further particulars and Prospectus apply to the Secretary 237, Angappa Naick Street, Madras. (7973).

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE Co., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Holders of Debentures of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Red House," Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th day of February, 1934, at 5-0 P.M. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolutions namely—

(1) That the respective resignations of Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee, Mr. Nowrojee Hormusjee Belgamvala and Mr. Sohrab Dadabhoy Bhedwar from their Office of Trustees under the Debenture Trust Deed dated the 29th day of November 1926 be and they hereby are accepted.

(2) That Mr. Muncherji Nusserwanji Cama, Mr. T. R. N. Cama and Mr. Sorab Pallonji Kapadia be and they are hereby appointed Trustees under the said Deed in the place and stead of Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Mr. Nowrojee Hormusjee Belgamvala and Mr. Sohrab Dadabhoy Bhedwar.

The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
M. N. CAMA,
Managing Director.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1934.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Holders of Debentures of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Red House," Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th day of February, 1934, at 5-30 P.M. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolutions namely—

(1) That the resignation of Mr. Nowroji Hormusji Belgamvala from his Office of Trustee on behalf of the Debenture Holders be accepted.

(2) That Mr. Muncherji Nusserwanji Cama be and he is hereby appointed a Trustee on behalf of the Debenture Holders in the place and stead of Mr. Nowroji Hormusji Belgamvala.

(3) That Mr. T. R. N. Cama be and he is hereby appointed an additional Trustee under Clause 52 of the Debenture Trust Deed.

The Bombay Samachar, Ltd.,
M. N. CAMA,
Managing Director.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1934.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As His Excellency the Governor will drive IN STATE from the Secretariat to the Council Hall on the afternoon of MONDAY, the 19th instant, Mayo Road, South of the Secretariat and the area surrounding Wellington Fountain will be CLOSED to all vehicular traffic as found necessary from 2-00 p.m. until after His Excellency has returned from the Council Hall.

This order is made under Section 23 (4) of Act IV of 1902.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 15th February, 1934.
7972

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and

In the matter of the PEARL MILLS, LIMITED, (in liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 2nd April, 1934, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the undersigned and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator or in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts and claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1934.

H. H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.

Jehangir Building,
133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
7975

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMCHANDRA MAHADEO JOSHI, late, Professor in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay at the time of his death residing at Bombay. ..... Deceased.

NARAYAN MAHADEV JOSHI, of Mhow Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, an Accountant in the Military Accounts Department now posted at Ferozepore in Punjab, ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid this Fourteenth day of February in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-four and in the Twenty-fourth Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 14th day of February, 1934.
Messrs. K. J. KALE & CO
Petitioner's Attorneys
7974

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and

In the matter of the EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LTD. (In liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 2nd April, 1934, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the undersigned and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator or in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts and claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated the 16th day of February, 1934

H. H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.

Jehangir Building,
133, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.
7974

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Mayebashi Maru	7005	18 Feb.	27 Feb.
Hakodate Maru	5303	24 Feb.	7 March
*Ginyo Maru	6613	24 Feb	10 Mar
Heinan Maru	4364	8 Mar	20 Mar

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Feb.
Fushimi Maru	11000	6 Mar.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	19 Mar

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10000	1 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	15 March

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	7 Mar.
Taiyo Maru	14500	21 Mar.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	10 Mar.
Hikwwa Maru	11600	24 Mar.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

RUNNING THIS WEEK
MADAN'S HIT OF THE SEASON
GREATEST Urdu Talkie

SAKHI LOOTERA

Featuring Beautiful MISS KAJJAN PATIENCE COOPER, KERAWALA, YUSUF, EFFENDI, ETC.
AT
GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD.
Time 5-15, 8, and 10-45
Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 'clock.

RECORD OF MANIFOLD ACTIVITIES

BIENNIAL REPORT OF ZOROASTRIAN P. C. & HEALTH LEAGUE

The report and the accounts of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and League for the years 1931-32, was adopted at the general meeting hold on the 14th instant.

The following office-bearers were elected at the aforesaid general meeting:—

President:—Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw.

Vice-Presidents:—Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, the Hon. Sir Pheroze C. Sethna, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. R. K. Dadachanji and Dr. M. E. Pavri.

Hon. General Secretaries:—Messrs. R. K. Dadachanji, S. E. Engineer, and J. B. Dalal.

Below are given extracts from the above mentioned report:—

The Council of the League held 14 and 15 meetings in the years 1931 and 1932 respectively.

CENTRES FOR GENTS' CLASSES.

We are running our classes at three different centres viz. (1) at the Gowalia Tank Road in a Pavilion of our own styled after the donor the N. M. Wadia Pavilion, (2) at the premises of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution for the use of which our thanks are due to its Trustees and (3) at Chira Bazaar in the premises known as the Aria Talimkhana.

In our class at Gowalia Tank Road, we train up boys in Boxing, Wrestling and general Body Building. Our Boxing Class was taken up by Mr. F. J. Merchant till the 30th May 1931, when he resigned and when he was replaced by Mr. R. S. Oomrigar, who has done his best to maintain the high reputation attained by the League in Boxing. The Wrestling Class at Gowalia Tank Road is under a very experienced Instructor viz. Mr. Deoram Hashi, who takes pains to give scientific training to our boys.

TENNIS, RIFLE CLUB AND BOXING.

The Tennis Court, which was constructed in the year 1928 from the sum of Rs. 2,000 donated by the late Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, near the Churchgate Station, has become a favourite spot for our members who are fond of outdoor exercise.

The report of the Rifle Club is not vvery encouraging.

The winners were provided with Cups from the interest of Rs. 2,000 donated by Mr. P. S. Guzder and the Championship Shield given by Dr. Nanabhoy N. Katrak, was won by Mr. R. J. Panthaki.

During the years under report we have not been able to hold any Boxing Tournament as the world-wide financial depression has also told upon the resources of our League, but we hope to run a tournament in the near future.

WEIGHT-LIFTING.

Our members are far advanced in weight-lifting as will appear from the glorious success which they met with at the All-India Weight Lifting Competition organised by the Bagh Bazar Gymnasium at Calcutta on 22nd February 1931. Messrs. M. J. Crawford, S. M. Crawford, D. F. Hathiram, D. Bhogji and H. F. Bamboat were sent by our League to compete in the said competition. Messrs. S. M Crawford and M. J. Crawford became champions in their respective weights of 8 and 10 stones, having lifted a total weight of 381½ and 472 lbs. respectively. Mr. Hathiram was a good second in his own weight of 9 stones. Mr. Bhogji who competed in the class of 11 stones missed very narrowly. In the above competition our League won the Club Championship also.

The famous world cyclist, Mr. F. J. Daver returned to India in 1931 after a tour round the world on push byke with his Austrian companion Mr. Gustav Sztavanik and our League presented him and his companion each with a gold medal in appreciation of their meritorious adventure.

The report then deals with the swimming trials held under the auspices of the League.

To give some impetus to our boys we have decided to hold quarterly examinations in Gymnastics and to give prizes to successful candidates.

DONATIONS.

We are grateful to the Parsee Panchayat for continuing their donation of Rs. 500 during the years under report.

We also acknowledge with grateful thanks the following donations:—Rs. 1,000 from the Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charities through Miss Avasia. Rs. 1,000 from Jamsetji A. Wadia, Esq., through Mrs. P. M. Kanga; Rs. 1,000 from the Trustees, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution (Annual donation of Rs. 500).

The report of the Ladies' Section for the years 1931 and 1932 is also given in the said report.

BOMBAY IS BRIGHTER
Because
"SUNNY SIDE UP"
The brightest of all musical Comedies
IS IN TOWN AGAIN!
See it by all means—
and be happy!
The CARLTON
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARRELL
IN
"SUNNY SIDE UP"
WITH
EL BRENDEL
MARJORIE WHITE
SENSATIONAL
7 SONG SUCCESSES 7
Reduced Rates: Rs. 1-12; Rs. 1-2; Annas 12; 7 & 4.

What a Colourful Scheme—!!!
They all were pleased to see and hear
INDIA'S and PRABHAT'S
1ST MUSICAL MARATHI MULTICOLOUR TALKIE
SAIRANDHREE

FEATURING
Mi LEELA, Miss SHAKUNTALA
Late Miss PRABHAVATI, Mr. NIMBALKAR, Mr MANE, MASTER VINAYAK.
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC-HEART-RENDING DIALOGUE and above all the Bewitching Colours
It's being shown in it's
2nd GLORIOUS WEEK
at
KOHINOOR
CINEMA, Dadar (B. B.)
(The pet theatre of Bo... Suburbites)
Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE AND HEAR IT TO-NIGHT.

State Should Take Over Agriculturists' Debts

Scheme For Solving "Rural Insolvency" Approved Of By Democratic Swaraj Party Conference

That the State should take over the growing debt of the Indian agriculturists and convert the Sowcars' loans into its own (State's) at a moderate rate of interest and sinking fund is the basic principle of a scheme formulated by the Democratic Swaraj Party for relieving the indebtedness of the agriculturists.

APPROVED BY CO-OP. SOCIETIES.

The above scheme with certain modifications was approved of by the conference of the representatives of the Co-operative Societies in Bombay, which met on Sunday morning at the Servants of India Society Hall, with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the chair.

MR. MEHTA EXPLAINS.

Mr. Mehta explained to the audience what transpired at the last meeting of the Conference, which had been convened by the party to hasten the question of taking steps towards relieving the agriculturist of his indebtness.

FINANCE AGRICULTURIST.

At the Conference it was pointed out that it would be necessary to finance the agriculturist, to carry on his daily work, and it was urged that the Co-operative societies should take up the work of supplying the agriculturists with the necessary seed, manure and other essentials required for their work. It was stated that the peasant would have a better status and personal credit than at present, when the "load of debt" was removed and he would be able to finance himself for his day to day requirements.

WORKING OF SCHEME.

The Conference agreed to suggest, that as soon as the legislation regarding the scheme was passed, the State should keep a constant watch on the working of the scheme and report annually to the legislature.

"RURAL INSOLVENCY."

The question of the reaction of the present depression on the financial position of the agriculturist was also discussed at the conference and it was stated that at present the villager was unable in many cases to pay his land revenue and slowly getting into more debts. When the scheme was put into operation and was found that the land was not sufficient security for all the debts incurred by the peasant, it was suggested, that some scheme of "Rural Insolvency" should be devised, which would discharge the peasant at least from certain debts.

After prolonged discussion the Conference agreed to define the agriculturist as a person actually and continuously engaged in agricultural operations as a means of subsistance. Those who live exclusively and substantially on the rents from land are excluded from this description.

SCOPE OF RELIEF.

After some discussion, the Conference decided that it would not be possible to devise measures to relieve the landless labourer and the village artisan, of his indebtedness except through a statutory declaration of insolvancy. It was feared that the above course was not very easy to achieve as both the sowcars and the co-operative societies were likely to oppose such a proposition.

The Scheme as formulated by the Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party, with certain modifications was approved of by the Conference.

Mr. Mehta announced that a similar informal conference of the representatives of the Maharastra Co-operative societies would be held very soon. He agreed to consider the question of calling another conference of the Bombay representatives.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay granted an interview to Mr. Sayed Abdul Hamid, Consul for Afghanistan.

Sir Thomas and Lady Ainscough lunched at Government House.

The following were invited to dine at Government House:—H H the Maharaja of Idar, Lady Jehangir (Sr.), Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Commandant and Mrs. Ghulam Ali Bayendor, the Hon. Mr. E Miller, Lady Ratan Tata, Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta, Sir Ness Wadia, Sir Shapurjee and Lady Billimoria, Dr. H A Sonderegger, Colonel and Mrs. G D Moore, Captain Abdulla Mirza Zelli, Mr. and Mrs. J H Raper, Mr. Mirza H K Pirnazar, the Rt. Revd. C Ghezzi, Lt. Colonel M A D Kureishi, Commander C J Nicoll, Lt. Colonel and Mrs. W H Hammond, Lieut. Nasrulla Khan Naghdi, Mr. P L Thacker, Dr. and Mrs. A A Bake, Colonel and Mrs. A H Barnett, Miss M K Davis, Mr. and Mrs. R J Duff, Mr. A Geddis, Miss Harley, Mr. and Mrs. K McI Kemp, Mr. M R Jayakar, Mr. and Mrs. T G Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Nissim and Staff Officer to H H the Maharaja of Idar.

KOLABA MATERNITY HOSPITAL

Eight Years Of Useful Activities

The following is a brief summary of the work done by the Kolaba Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home, Alibag, during the last eight years:

Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., who was the Collector of this district in 1924-25 is the founder of this Institution.

The hospital provides treatment for women and children both at the outdoor and indoor in general medical, surgical and maternity nursing. It has an accommodation of 12 beds although every now and then accommodation up to 20 beds has to be made when there is a rush of patients.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The Maternity Home with the dispensary, however, is only a nucleus of the Association's working programme. It also includes an Infant Welfare Centre with Antenatal clinic.

TRAVELLING MEDICAL RELIEF.

A travelling medical relief and propaganda part consisting of a qualified doctor and a Lady Health Visitor was sent out during the first year to travel all over the district with a view to educate the public in the laws of health.

TRAINING FOR MIDWIVES.

Moreover, the Home is imparting practical midwives' and dais' training to deserving young women from the district. About 45 young ladies took advantage of this facility and some of them after finishing the preliminary training for nursing and midwives course were sent out to bigger centres recognised by the B. P. N. A., for further training.

VILLAGE DAIS.

A class for training village dais was started in response to the Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association's scheme in 1930. Twelve village dais were admitted to this class for training. Of these nine obtained certificates from the Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association of the district.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY:

Hindu: Fagan Shud 6, 1990.
Muslim: Jilkad 4, 1352.
Parsi: Shehrevar 16, 1303.
Sunrise: 7h. 5m.
Sunset: 6h. 40m..
Hightide: 3.00; 15.54.
Lowtide: 9-28; 21.28.

To-day (Monday) from 7 to 8-30 p.m. there will be a garba by Gurjar Mandal.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Western India Lawn Tennis Championships, Queen's Road Courts, 4-15 p.m.

"Help Our Hospitals" Fete and Exhibition, Esplanade Maidan, open between 5 p.m. and 1 a.m.

TUESDAY, February 20.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

"Help Our Hospitals" Fete and Exhibition, Esplanade Maidan, open between 5 p.m. and 1 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 21.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

"Help Our Hospitals" Fete and Exhibition, Esplanade Maidan, open between 5 p.m. and 1 a.m.

FREE MEDICAL AID.

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 10th February 1934 was 256; of these 166 were males and 90 females.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of January 1934, Numbers of patients treated 461 males, 328 Females 546 Children. Total 1335 average per day 43

SATYASHODHAK SAMAJ.

The Diamond Jubilee of the Satyashodhak Samaj will be celebrated to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in the Savanta Mali Bhuvan, Byculla. The Hon'ble Mr. Bhaskarrao Jadhao, will preside.

BAND AT SIR P. M. GARDENS, MALABAR HILL.

The Band of the 1st Bn. The G. I. P. Rly, Regiment, A.F.I. will play at Sir P.M. Gardens Malabar Hill to-day on (Monday), from 5-45 to 7-45 pm., (S.T.),

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ.

The adjourned Annual General meeting of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj will be held at the Dhuru Hall, Dadar, on Sunday 25th inst. at 5 p.m. (S.T.),

ISMAILIA CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

The Ismailia Co-operators' Day will be celebrated to-morrow (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Hasanabad, Mazagaon, Her Highness the Begum Aga Khan will be present.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL NON-BRAHMIN PARTY.

The meeting of the Managing Committee and the members of the Party in the Bombay Legislative Council is going to be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 a.m. at Vandekar Mansion, Lamington Road Bombay.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY MEN'S UNION.

The sixth annual general meeting of the Bombay Tramway Men's Union will be held on Wednesday, (21st inst.) 1934, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on the balcony of Indira Building, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association, a public meeting will be held to celebrate the Anniversary of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, today (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.), when Messrs S G Varty G B Deo, and Professor, M. D. Altekar will speak on the Life and the work of the late Mr. Gokhale, Prof. V. G. Rao will preside.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday), at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Framroze A Bode will speak on "The Ethical Teachings of Zoroastrianism."

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m, (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ushtavaiti, Chapter II (Yasna Ha 44) strophes 16 and 17.

CO-OPERATIVE EXCURSION.

A Co-Operative Excursion to Vajreshwari via Bassein (B.B. and C.I. Ry.) has been arranged for 4th March (Sunday), under the auspices of the Fort Co-operative institute. The programme will include baths in the hot springs at Vajreshwari, visit to Birmal etc. Tickets at the rate of Rs. 1/12 per head, including catering at Vajreshwari and the conveyance charges from Bassein to Vajreshwari and back could be had from the Office of the Institute, at 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay members will have to bear the Railway fares to Bassein and back themselves.

THE OPTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Opthalmological Society of Bombay will be held on Tuesday (20th inst), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Haji Bachoo Ali Free Opthalmic Hospital Parel, when Professor Dr. A. Fuchs of Vienna, will deliver a lecture on Therapy of Detachment of Retina." Members of the Society and all those interested in Opthalmology are cordially invited. Refreshments will be served after the Lecture.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior:—"Tarzan the Fearless." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Regal:—"Penthouse." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Capitol:—"Karma." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Carlton:—"Sunnyside Up." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Pathe:—"Too Much Harmony." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Wellington:—"Bitter Tea of General Yen." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West End:—"Veer Sabruvahan." Time as usual.
Globe: "Sakhi Lootera." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Roxy:—"Home Sweet Home." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Krishna:—"Veerangna." Time as usual.
Palace:—"The Big Cage." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial:—"Radha Mohan or Nand-ke-Lala." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic:—"Sulochana" or "Temple Bells." Time as usual.
Kohinoor:—"Sairandhree." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Minerva Talkies:—"Veena-Veli." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(AIR-CONDITIONED.)
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
DELIGHTFUL MIXTURE OF THRILLS, COMEDY & CINICISM
PENTHOUSE
Starring
MYRNA LOY
WARNER BAXTER
London Title:
"CROCKS in CLOVER"
COMING VERY SOON
THE NEW MUSICAL SENSATIONAL ROMANCE
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"DANCING LADY"
Starring
CLARK GABLE, FRED ASTAIRE, JOAN CRAWFORD.
An Electrifying Extravaganza Of MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL NUMBERS

2ND DEMAND WEEK!
The CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The First Indian Talkie With
ENGLISH DIALOGUE
Which Everyone Is Discussing
"KARMA"
"KARMA"
Starring The Charming
DEVIKA RANI
NEXT SATURDAY
THE AWE-INSPIRING PICTORIAL RECORD OF Universal's Camera Expedition INTO GREENLAND
"S-O-S ICEBERG"
Booking Is Now Open
Phone 20422.

AFGHAN HOCKEY TEAM CREATE GOOD IMPRESSION

Visitors Hold Lusitanians To A Draw On The Cooperage After Strenuous Game

The first of the exhibition hockey matches organised by the W.I.F.A. was held on Sunday at the Cooperage between the Afghans and the Lusitanians.

It was surprising to see so many Pathans present, and it was perhaps the first occasion in Bombay that men from the Frontier have been interested spectators of this skilful game.

The Afghan Consul and many prominent sportsmen turned out to see the visitors in action. The impression created was extremely favourable.

From the bully-off it was apparent that the Afghans would take some time to settle down on a ground which was strange to them.

They often broke through the Lusitanian defence, but did not press home the advantage. Shujaudin Khan who displayed clever stick work, made numerous openings on the left, and from one of these Sayidudin should have scored in the first half, but sticks in the ring marred a splendid chance.

BLANK FIRST HALF.

The Lusitanian defence checked many dangerous rushes before the interval arrived, and the score board was blank in the first period.

On resumption the pace grew faster, the Afghans making desperate attempts to score. Abdul Vahid Khan should have notched the first point but a technical infringement deprived him of the opportunity.

A fine individual effort by Shujaudin Khan brought him within striking distance, and as he was about to shoot he was obstructed by a Lusitanian defender. The short corner which followed proved abortive. Full time was called without any score being registered. Mahomed Yusuf Khan at centre half was prominent in the defence for the visitors.

Score:—
AFGHANS ..... Nil.
LUSITANIANS ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

Aghans:—Mahomed Azam, Abdul Rashid Khan and Zahirudin Khan, Mahomed Ayub Khan, Mahomed Yusuf Khan and Mahomed Afzal, Fazli Husein, Sayidudin, Abdul Vahid Khan, Shujaudin Khan and Mahomed Issac.

Lusitanians:—V. Pereira, D. Fernandes and L. Fonseca, Fernandes, Rodrigues and J. Heredia, L Fernandes, F. Fernandes, Prem, D'Souza and Almeida.

Umpires:

Messrs. N. C. Nagporewalla and H. E. Turner.

PRICES REDUCED.

For Tuesday's and Wednesday's matches the prices of admission have been reduced.

Outer Ring—4 annas.
Stands—8 annas, and Rs. 1-2.

There should be a big crowd present to see the Bombay Customs in action against the visitors, who are a sound team, and quite capable of extending the leading clubs in Western India.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, 19th February 1934.

12-0 noon Time Signal, z
Selection of European Music.
12-30 p.m. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Close Down.
6-0 p.m. Time Signal.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
Relay of Music from the Pathe Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management.)
6-30 p.m. Educational Hour. Talk on "Road Sense." By 'Pilot-Ray'
7-0 p.m. Indian Programme. Light Music.
DINKER RAO AMEMBAL.
8-0 p.m. Time Signal. Commercial News. Available Market Rates. Interval.
9-0 p.m. Indian Programme. News in Hindi, New York Opening and other available rates. Radio Hints (In Hindi).
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. "Here and There" By Globetrotter.
9-30 p.m. A Light Orchestral Concert. By H. E. The Governor's Orchestra (By kind permission of His Excellency Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay). Conducted by Mr. E. A. Stebbing, (Director of Music). Soloists, Q. M. Sgt. Macnamara, Cornet and
Sgt. Gilbert, Violin.
1. Overture "Three Days" Lotter.
2. Selection "The Troubadours" Verdi
3. Cornet "Beyond the Sanderson. Solo. Dawn."
4. Selection "The Pearl Fishers." Berlioz
5. Violin Solo. "Scene de Ballet" Benot.
6 Selection "Memories of Lehar." Arr. Hall.
7. Intermezzo "Sano Souci" Blon.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra.
8 p.m.—Frank Stewart presents the Alphas.
8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Midland Studio Orchestra.
9 p.m.—The British Empire: British Rule in Africa—Economic Developments, a talk.
9-30 p.m.—Sonata recital.
10 p.m.—Scottish Studio Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m— B. B. C Dance Orchestra.

S. W. TRAINING CLASS EXAM. RESULT.

The following students have passed the Social Workers' Training Class Examination held in September 1933 under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay:—

1. Mr. S. C. Akolkar; 2. Mr. M. D. Borgaonkar; 3. Mr. P. A. Chowdhary; 4. Mr. R. C. Doshi; 5. Mr. M. A. Gaffoor; 6. Mr. M. A. Gholkar; 7. Mr. K. D. Gangani; 8. Mr. P. K. Gupte; 9. Mr. U. B. Hanumantharao; 10. Mr. B. G. Kanty; 11. Mr. M. R. Koor; 12. Mr. Moses Levi; 13. Mr. H. M. Mulla; 14. Mr. A. B. Pandya; 15. Mr. F. D. Patel; 16. Mr. P. Ramchandra Rao; 17 Mr. S. S. Shetty; 18. Mr. P. S. Shirvekar; 19. Mr. H. M. Swaminarayan; 20. S. H. Trivedi; 21. Mr. D. S. Trivedi; 22. Mr. A. H. Vallibhoy.

PIONEER OF SOCIAL REFORM

Tributes To Late Mr. Gokhale

Under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj of Bombay, a public meeting was held to celebrate the 19th anniversary of late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, on Saturday evening, at the Servants of India Society Hall. Mr. A. N. Gokhale, Advocate, spoke on the occasion. Justice Divatia presided.

FITTING TRIBBUTE

Mr. Gokhale in the course of his speech, pointed out that the good work that the Bombay Bhagini Samaj, of which the late Mr. G.K. Gokhale was the founder, was doing but a fitting tribute to the memory of the great leader, who by his unremitting toil for the cause of the Untouchables and the Women of India had earned an abiding place in India's History.

PIONEER OF REFORM

While pointing out the late leader's firm belief in constitutional agitation, the lecturer observed that it was in the social sphere he was most concerned, and must, therefore, be considered as the pioneer of social reform in India. As such the patriot became the idol of youth and the welcome champion of the depressed classes of India.

HIS COURAGE

Justice Divatia paid a graceful tribute to the courage of the great patriot at a time when the Social reformer was viewed with suspicion by orthodoxy. The president then mentioned some of the social reforms the late leader initiated in India.

The Seva and the Balak Mandirs mained by the Bhagini Samaj provided an interesting programme of dialogues and revues ably rendered by the little girls of the Mandirs.

Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court

Owing to the death of Mr. Byramji Nawroji Gamadia the office of a delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay has fallen vacant To fill it up the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayat Funds and Properties have been requested by the Government of Bombay to convene meeting of the Parsi Justices of the Peace for the town of Bombay to select a delegate, in place of the above-named deceased gentleman and to report to Government the name and address of any Parsi gentleman conversant with the English language whom a majority of the Justices of the Peace present at the meeting may recommend The Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat funds and properties have, therefore, resolved to convene a meeting of all the Parsi Justices of the Peace of Bombay on Monday, the 26th February in the premises of the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution (209, Hornby Road, Fort,) when they are requested to attend

UNARMED PATHANS ATTACKED

Sequel To Gambling Quarrel

What might have easily developed into a serious affray in the City on Sunday was averted by the timely intervention of the police, who were on the scene of the fight within a few minutes of its start.

Within those few minutes, two Pathans received injuries and one of them has been detained at the G. T. Hospital for treatment of several injuries on the head.

The Pathans, all of whom were unarmed, were the victims of a sudden attack from about thirty persons, all of whom were armed with lathies. Most of the Pathans ran away, while those who did remain faced the lathies.

ATTACK ON PATHANS

The fight took place at about 12-30 p.m. on Sunday on "Patnar Bunder", near the Ballard Estate. A few Pathans, most of them employed as peons or watchmen in offices, were gambling with cards, outside a building in a lane on the Frere Road, when about thirty Muslims armed with lathies rushed at the Pathans. The Pathans who were unarmed began to run, but those few who remained on the spot were assaulted by the 'mawalies'.

CALL FOR HELP.

The rush of the 'mawalies' and the flight of the Pathans, brought on the scene several hundred onlookers. A police constable, who saw the fight whistled frantically for help. Within a few minutes Sub-Inspector Savant of the Palton Road Police was on the scene. At the sight of the police officer, the Muslims took to their heels. The Officer arrested a Muslim and two injured Pathans were removed to the G. T. Hospital, where one of them has been detained for treatment.

Inspector Bird and Superintendent Fern also visited the scene.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

The cause for the fight is stated to be that one Mahomed, Malbari, alleged to be a "bully" of the locality was in the habit of gambling with cards with the Pathans. A few days ago the Pathans refused to allow him to join them as they found that he created some trouble every time. The Pathans' refusal to allow him to play with them, had its sequel on Sunday, in that Mahomed is alleged to have gathered together a few 'mawalies' and rushed at the Pathans with sticks.

Inquiries are in progress and the police hope to arrest Mahomed and other assailants, who ran away at the sight of the police.

MISSING GIRL WITH JEWELLERY

The Delisle Road Police are investigating a case where a Hindu youth is alleged to have enticed away a girl named Sonibai (12) with Rs. 500. It is stated that the girl who lived with her mother at the Sun Mill Lane, got acquainted with a boy named Babu and about four days ago, he called her to go to a cinema. She went with him taking with her Rs. 500 from her mother's box.

The boy and the girl are not yet traced.

WOMAN SUCCUMBS TO BURNS

Kuverbai Karsondas, who struck a match to light a candle in her room at Mandvi at midnight on February 11, got extensive burns as a result of the match coming in contact with her saree. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died on Saturday evening.

The Coroner's Jury will hold an inquest over her body on Monday.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Hiralal Vasraj (60), who got his hand and leg injured as a result of a fall on the Kurla Railway platform on February 16, while trying to get down from a moving train and who was ungoing treatment in the J. J. Hospital died on Sunday.

An inquest will be held on Monday.

FATAL FALL.

Kasturbai Harjivandas (80) fell down into a lane from the window of her room in the first floor of a building in Kolbat Lane at 4 a.m on Sunday and received a fracture of the waist.

Before a doctor could arrive on the scene, the old woman succumbed to the shock from the injuries.

UNTOUCHABILITY, RELIC OF BARBAROUS TIMES

If To Deny Sight Of Gods To Men Is An Injunction Of Its Scriptures, Then Hinduism Has No Right To Exist, Says Mr. Munshi

(1) "If Hinduism is the selfish, arrogant creed which the Sanatanists make of it, if Hinduism can only be preserved by perpetuating untouchability, if to deny the sight of gods to men is an injunction of its scriptures, then Hinduism has no right to exist. Then the Shastras must be consigned to flames. A religion which seeks to flourish on the inequality of men is a negation of all that is noble, pure and holy."

"THE EPIC FAST."

(2) "The progress of centuries is sometimes compressed in some rare moments in History; and India lived through such moments in September 1932, when Mahatmaji undertook his Epic Fast, and the Hindu Conference at Bombay decided upon the Untouchability campaign") declared Mr. K. M. Munshi in the course of an address before a public meeting organised under the auspices of the Y. M. H. Association on Saturday.

GREATEST EVENT IN HISTORY

"To my mind, it is the greatest event in the History of Modern India, which removes the one obstacle to triumphant Indian Nationalism, and which rights the wrongs of centuries," continued the speaker. The magnitude and implications of the Yeravda Pact could not be realised unless what untouchability stands for in the social structure of India is understood.

NEGATION OF HUMANITY.

Continuing Mr. Munshi said: Based on the negation of humanity, the bare chance of life, which we would be ashamed to deny even a dog, has, however, been denied to these suppressed souls. The treatment of the Harijans the greatest crime which man has over committed against his brother." The ideology that permitted such a division between man and man is a relic of barbarous times.

Times have changed vastly, and a new word has come into existence" when man is no longer the means to an end but an end in himself. We fight for social justice, for a just distribution of wealth, for a popular basis of political power. Indians must develop a collective will inspired by the nation-idea, where caste and communalism, must disappear."

Continuing Mr. Munshi asked how a nation could be moulded when "we tolerate in our midst a sub-nation of submerged human beings to whom the elementary rights of life are denied?

AGAINST SPIRIT OF HINDUISM

Untouchability, is not only a crime against the nation, but was also a sin against the very spirit of Hinduism. The spirit of Hinduism was not the same as its social structure supported as it was by the arrogance of the higher classes. Hinduism is not a "narrow and bigoted" creed but, on the contrary, built on "nobler and purer foundation." Its spirit is better enshrined in the Upanishads and the Gita than in the later-day Shastras.

AFTER YERAVDA PACT.

It was his firm belief that the events and forces which culminated in the Yeravda Pact ushered in a new age for "the Hindu Society, for Hinduism and the nation," thanks to the efforts of "the greatest Indian who ever lived and who passed through a fiery ordeal in order that a new era may begin." Mahatmaji's voice" heralds in distant villages the advent of a new era, of social justice and religious purity."

GOVT.'S ATTITUDE.

The Government in its present mood, warned Mr. Munshi, might impose as many obstacles as it could against the passage of the Anti-Untouchability Bills. But the speaker hoped neither the Sanatanist resistance nor the Government apathy would shake the determination of progressive Hindus to see that the Bills find a place on the Statute Book.

H. O. H. FETE APPEAL FUND

Amounts previously acknowledged Rs 37,444.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay Rs. 500; the Bank of India, Ltd., Rs. 500; Shantidas Askuran Esq., Rs. 500; Messrs. The Bombay Co., Ltd Rs. 250; Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd. Rs. 250; Nakubhai Kalubhai Esq. Rs. 125; Seth Sarabhai Rowchand Rs. 101; His Highness the Rana of Phalton Rs. 101.

Rs. 100:—The Union Bank of India, Ltd., Mrs. G. F. Allum, E. F. Allum, Esq., Gulamhusein Essaji, Esq., W. R. G. Smith, Esq., Messrs. The New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd., Messrs. The Concord of India Insurance Co. Ltd.

Rs. 75:—K. McI. Kemp Esq.

Rs. 51:—Seth Hassanbhai Mohmad, Bai Kadibai, widow of Thakkar Lalji Karsandas, Tarachand Shamji, Esq., Messrs. Jamnadas Morarji and Sons.

Rs. 50:—Messrs Gulamali Nooram and Co., H. P. Mody, Esq., N. S. Golder Esq., C. W. A. Turner, Esq., E. C. Reid, Esq., Hormusji N. Khambatta, Esq.

Rs. 30:—J. Brander Esq., the Hon. Mr. Justice R. S. Broomfield.

Rs. 25:—Purshotam Lalji, Esq., Sympathy, Messrs. Malsee Maya and Co., Dharmasankhram Tripati, Esq., Hansraj Premji Shroff Esq., Messrs. Hirji Ghellabhai and Co., Messrs. Ranchodas Jairam and Co., Messrs. Damji Lakhamsey and Co., Messrs. Devji Khetsey and Co., Messrs. Devji Cooverji and Co., Messrs. Govindji Padamsey and Co., Rao Bahadur Rowji Sojpal, Rao Bahadur Teju Kaya, A Friend, Messrs. Manekji Jamshedji and Co., Purshottam Jaitha Esq., J. B. Wadia Esq., Messrs. Haji Abdoola and Co., E. A. Tyebji Esq., F. F. Stileman Esq., Messrs. S. D. and D. D. Shethia.

Smaller amounts Rs. 227-4. Total Rs. 41,862-4.

Carrom & Bridge Tournaments

Carrom in Singles and Doubles and Bridge Tournaments have fixed to be held from the 3rd March and will be kept open to all the members of the Kanara Saraswat Community. Those intending to take part in either of these competitions may register their names with the Hon. Secretaries with the necessary fees by the 28th February after which no entries, will be accepted. The fees have been fixed as follows:—8 annas per entry for Singles in Carrom; 12 annas per entry for Doubles in Carrom; 8 annas per each entry for Bridge.

PATHE
SPECIAL SHOW IN
AID OF H. O. H. FUND
TO-DAY AT 10 P.M.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF
THE RIGHT HON. H. H. AGA KHAN and LADY AGA KHAN
WHEN PARAMOUNT'S.
'TOO MUCH HARMONY'
WILL BE SHOWN
Entire proceeds will be given to Charity Fund
PRICES
Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 & As. 8.
Boxes for 4 Rs. 16.
NO ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

KICKING THE LID OFF!
Teasing Tunes... Tantalizing Girls... Romance...Comedy!

PATHE
HOLLYWOOD'S PRETTIEST GIRLS
TO-DAY 3-30, & 6-30 only
10 P.M. CHARITY SHOW in Aid of H. O. H. FETE

Telephone No. 22337. Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 322. Registered No. B-1066

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1934

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The Railways Budget for 1934-35 is the fifth in succession unfolding a tale of unmitigated misery and unending deficit. Those responsible for preparing budgets in India do not seem to grasp the elementary lesson even of their own experience that their estimates are framed on erroneous bases, and as such are bound to be falsified. The present Budget is no exception to this general rule, as will be shown below. A graver complaint against the administration of finances in India consists in the entirely wrong conception of the principles that should govern the budget-making authority in regulating their income and expenditure on such public services as the railways. These are not to be treated as independent commercial ventures, whose weal or woe is to be judged simply on the basis of the monetary surplus or deficit they show. These are essential and integral parts of the economic life of the country, whose working affects,—in an indirect and unperceived manner, perhaps, but nonetheless vitally,—the entire economic life of the country as a whole. Hence their success and failure must be judged, not merely in money terms If a money deficit on the railways is due to such adjustment of rates and fares as aid most effectively in developing the country's industry and commerce, it would be well-worth the country's while to pay for such a deficit. And a money surplus in the converse case may be bought, as was the case in India even in days when the railways were showing a surplus, too dearly. The authorities responsible for the management of the Indian railways have yet to grasp this elementary principle of financing and operating public utilities.

Decreasing Income.

The year 1932-33 appears to have been a record year of deficit, rising to 10 1/4 crores, met out of the Depreciation Reserve by what they call a "temporary loan". The following year, now about to close in six weeks' time, shows, on the Revised Estimates, a deficit of 7 3/4 crores. As, however, the speeches and the memorandum circulated along with the Railway Budget do not show clearly how this new estimate compares with the original Budget Estimate for the same period; and as even the Revised Estimates for the previous year have been found, in the final accounts, to have been wrong to the extent of about a crore, we cannot help being sceptical about their present Revised Estimates being likely to come true. We should feel it a cause for some congratulation if the final accounts of the current year, when ready, do not show a loss much greater than the one admitted by the railway financial authorities. This scepticism and pessimism is amply borne out by the following facts gleaned from the Budget Memorandum:—

(a) The Railway receipts of all kinds have fallen, from the peak of 103.73 crores, in 1928-29, to 84.43 crores in 1932-33. They estimate a little more favourable results in 1933-34, and are excessively sanguine for 1934-35, without the slightest justification. A fall of some 25 per cent in receipt, despite heavy additions in the rates and fares, and surcharges of all sorts, does not give cause for anything but pessimism. In fact, these high rates are themselves the cause of the progressive deficit, which the railway financiers sseem never to realise.

(b) The operating expenses have fallen, from the peak of 55.59 in 1929-30 to 49.08, in 1932-33, or by less than 10 per cent. as against a fall in revenues of 20 to 25 per cent. They have estimated for the current year the ordinary expenses at 49.44, and for the next year 52.25. The expenses will remain unaltered, or even increase, in the final result; the receipts are equally likely 'not' to improve,—so that the final result can be more easily imagined than needs to be stated.

(c) The net revenue of the railways has fallen from the peak of 38.12 in 1927-28, to 22.68 in 1932-33, or a fall of some 40 per cent on the peak standard, and a fall of nearly 60 per cent on the trough standard. They have budgeted for an improvement; but there is no reason for any improvement,—certainly not in the experience of the last two years. So long as the railway authorities refuse to recognise the wisdom of cheap rates and low fares, and their consequence of increasing returns, there can be no hope of any brightening of railway finances.

(d) The interest charges continue to rise steadily from 23.9 crores in 1924-25, to 32.91 in 1932-33 or 25 per cent. Under the fiction that this is a productive debt, the rise in interest charges does not cause to the powers-that-be any anxiety! The recent reduction in the rate of interest is reflected,—very, very slightly, in the estimates for the next year,—in a fall, if even that materialises,—of some 3 per cent or less. No one realises that this is not *productive* debt, that much of the capital is only watered stock, and that the benefit to the country actually received from this capital outlay is not at all commensurate with the burden it has imposed.

(f) The surplus of the first six years of separate railway finance (52.5 crores) is all but eaten up in the deficit of the last 5 years, aggregating 38 crores or so, if the estimates of deficit for the current and the next year are not exceeded, as we very much fear they would be. The stipulated contribution to the General Revenues from the Railways has been discontinued since 1930-31, the Railway Reserve of 18.8 crores exhausted altogether, and the Depreciation Fund raided by "Temporary Loans" to the tune of 14 1/2 crores! The net return on the Indian Railways have fallen to something like —1 per cent (minus 1 per cent).

Elementary Principle

Ignored

On these facts, how can we regard that the railway finances show a single ray of hope? The railway authorities are aware of the severe competition the railroads have to face; and that competition cannot be avoided by a fatal policy of road taxation. It would only ruin still further the country's trade and industry. At a time when prices are falling all over the world,—and nowhere so heavily as in an agricultural country like India,—the Indian railways maintain a scale of rates and charges 25 per cent above the period of prosperity peak. They seem to have utterly forgotten the most elementary principle of public finance that these charges affect progressively injuriously, and impede most effectively the recovery of the country. A freight charge of 100, on the price-level of 1929, is a freight charge of over '200' on the price-level of 1933; and since there has been a surcharge since 1929-30, the freight charge of 1933-34 must burden the country's agriculture, trade and industry something like 2-1/2 times as heavily as in 1929, when its ability to bear such burdens was probably double what it is to-day. Again and again have we urged in these columns the only true economic principle that should guide the financing authority of such a public utility. They must not trust to their position as monopolists to squeeze out the lemon till even the pips squeak! They must work like other rationalised enterprises—make their service more attractive and profitable to the consumer by offering him every facility and by lowering—not raising—the rates charged for the transport of his goods and the conveyance of his person. Only then will they find the economy of cheapness in railway service in the shape of increasing use and therefore higher returns on their enterprise. And, if the monopolistic railroads will not learn the simple lesson of charging,—not what the traffic can bear, but what the traffic, and the country which provides the traffic, cannot bear,—the only remedy is to encourage and develop alternative means of transport. But against such development of alternative means of transport, who so insistent and determined, who so eloquent and adamant, as the Indian railway interests, and Indian railway authorities!

Our London Letter

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE: A MISNOMER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Feb. 10.

The British Parliament discussed during the week what they still persistently call Disarmament. The debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday last was no different from the debates in European or American Parliaments or the pronouncements of leading statesmen. The impression left on the general public after the debate in the course of which Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, and his deputy, Mr. Anthony Eden, enthusiastically talked of disarmament was that the Disarmament Conference at Geneva is a misnomer. As Bernard Shaw pointed out in his wireless broadcast two days following, it ought to be called an armament Conference. Everywhere disarmament is intended to be an invitation for the Powers to disarm but an excuse for themselves to remain armed. Statesmen of all countries assure us one day of there being no intention on their part to inaugurate a new world war, and they go the next day to startle and frighten us by talking about the dangers of being unprepared against any attacks from their neighbours. Such was the tone and language adopted by various Government spokesmen in Tuesday's great disarmament debate for which great show was prepared earlier in the week.

Era of Increased Armaments.

The sum-total of the double dealing policy is that all big nations are entering deliberately into an era of increased armaments. The naval race among the big Powers at the beginning of the present century has sunk into insignificance. The new factor in the future war is not so much the man but the machine and the chemicals, not so much their size as speed. Ten thousand men to-day armed with modern deadly weapons moving about with swift armoured cars on land, fast cruisers on water and bombing planes in air at terrific speed can destroy more

(Continued on page 13)

SEDITION IN INDIA

Mr. Ranga Iyer's Bill to amend Sections 124-A and 153-A of the Penal Code had never any chance of being accepted by the present demoralised Assembly. Nor can it be denied that Mr. Ranga Iyer has done his own bit to demoralize the House. The Bill itself was perfectly sound and sought to bring the law of sedition in India into conformity with that in Britain. It was first formulated by the late Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar. It made the proving of a seditious intent necessary for a successful prosecution for sedition and provided that the mere expression of political opinion should not at all be made punishable. That is how the law is enforced in Britain and that is also how some of the best jurists in India have wished it to be enforced in this country.

Sir James Fitz Stephen, as Law Member in 1870, defined the offence of sedition in general terms but at the same time made it clear that "the offence would fall under this section only if there was a disposition to resist the law by force. So long as the writer or speaker neither directly nor indirectly suggested or intended to produce the use of force, he did not fall within the sedition Section." This just interpretation of the section has been honoured more in the breach than in the observance in recent years. More recently the tendency seems to be to bring under the Section any strong criticism of Government, however fair and just. It almost seems as if Government were determined to penalise strong adverse criticism either by the abuse of the law of sedition or the use of old regulations like Regulation III of 1813 or of equally bad modern Ordinances. That being the attitude of Government, their supporters in the Assembly were subservient enough to throw out Mr. Ranga Iyer's motion to circulate his Bill and also Mr. Amarnath Dutt's motion to circulate his Bill repealing Regulation III of 1818. Government's plan is evidently to parade the paraphernalia of constitutionalism and yet to restrain men's liberties by using all the old weapons of repression and forging new ones.

PLIGHT OF BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY

Who Will Be Benefited By Lees-Mody Pact?

(BY P. G. KANEKAR.)

II.

There has been a lot of talk about the Bombay millowners 'setting their house in order'. From the very first they were told to overhaul and reorganise their industry and they have been retorting, since the suggestion was ever made, that they had done everything to place the industry on its feet, that is, they had already set their house in order but that was not enough. In short, the Bombay millowners have been pleading that what was humanly possible had been done, but their competitors had so many advantages on their side that it was not possible to face the competition without a large measure of protection. Whenever the Bombay millowners complained about competition they complained of Japanese competition. There was scarcely a word about competition from Lancashire. If it is borne in mind that imports of piece-goods from foreign countries have been steadily replaced by home production, as evinced by figures relating to imports and home production and as pointed out by me in my last article, a rise in the imports of piece-goods from Japan can never account for the miserable condition of Bombay's mill industry. Japan must have obviously gained more at the expense of Lancashire than of Bombay. Where Japan hit Bombay was, in fact, in making the Bombay millowners reduce their prices which, perhaps, they would not have been compelled to do to that extent if there had been competition only from Lancashire. Japan set the pace in market prices and both Lancashire and India had to follow. It is, however, doubful whether the share captured by Japan would not have gone to Lancashire. The latter has been bitterly complaining of Japan's competition in the Indian market, but if the share of the trade captured by Japan had gone to India an outcry would have been raised in Lancashire against unfair competition of the Indian mills. Japan's fast growing trade in the Indian market drove the millowners of Lancashire and Bombay to make common cause against her. Not only the Indian market was successfully invaded by Japan but also several other markets in the world which were previously held in practical monopoly by Lancashire were also invaded by her. Lancashire has been ousted from those markets too.

BLOW TO LANCASHIRE.

Mr. Ernest H. Pickering, M.A., M.P., writing on "Japan's Latest Development" in the "Daily Mail Year Book" of 1934, says: "Japanese competition in many markets has intensified of late years, and her increasing command of the cotton trade has struck dismay to the heart of the Lancashire cotton industry. Until Japan entered the field, the Lancashire export trade, notably with India and the East generally, was increasing constantly. Thus, in 1913, Lancashire exported some 7,000 million square yards of cotton piece-goods of which 3,226 million went to India. In 1932 Lancashire's export had dropped to only 2,000 million square yards, of which India took only some 600 million. Some part of this great decrease is undoubtedly due to the general depression, but despite that depression Japan has increased constantly her export of cotton piece-goods, especially to India. In 1928 the export figure had already reached 1,400 million square yards, and in 1932, after four black years, the amount had increased to 2,000 million square yards—as much as, or even more than, Lancashire is now exporting. Moreover, aided by the recent depreciation of the yen, Japan has more than doubled the quantity of her exports of cotton piece-goods to India, inevitably to the great detriment of Lancashire, who is now almost driven out of what was once her greatest market."

FACE THE FACTS HONESTLY.

Both Lancashire and Bombay are loth to admit Japan's superior efficiency. Japan's competition is characterised as unfair. How far that charge is true may be gathered from what Mr. Pickering says in the course of his said article: "If any solution is to be found," says Mr. Pickering, "the facts must be faced fully and honestly by our own manufacturers. In the first place, the lower wage costs, although, of course, playing some part, are not, as is now being realised, by any means the main factor in the cheaper Japanese production. In India the wages are much lower than in Japan, and yet Lancashire can produce the same article at a lower price than India can. Nor do state subsidies play any part, for the Japanese cotton trade is the most independent of all Japanese industries. The depreciated yen, as I have already stated, has certainly played a very important part in the most recent intensification of Japanese competition; but that competition had reached its dangerous stage some time before it received any help from currency fluctuations, and there is good reason to believe that Japan is making strenuous ef-

(Continued on page 9.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

AUSTRIA AND EUROPE.

However paradoxical it may sound, the latest Three-Power declaration about the independence of Austria appears to be a gain both for France and Italy —the two principal antagonists in the subtle struggle for European hegemony. An Austria, free from Nazi influence, means, to the great relief of France, that Germany cannot strengthen herself at the expense of Austria. And it will also turn, still more decisively, Austrian Fascist affinities in the direction of Italy. As between France and Italy, the advantage lies with the latter. A definitely Fascist Austria is an accession of strength to the Italian 'bloc' especially in view of the hostility of Czecho-Slovakia, the leader of the "Little Entente".

SIGNIFICANT INTERCESSION.

Be that as it may, it is pleasantly significant that, in reply to requests by Messrs. Henderson and Walter Citrine of the Trade Union Congress, Sir John Simon should have been able to say that the British Minister in Vienna had pleaded with Doctor Dollfuss' Government for "a policy of clemency and appeasement". The horrible ruthlessness with which the Socialist "rising" was suppressed and the way in which prominent men have been hanged has revolted public opinion everywhere in the world. And it is to the credit of Sir John Simon that he should have instructed the British Minister in Vienna to intercede on behalf of commonsense and humanitarian principles. There are two aspects of this intercession that are strikingly noteworthy. It was done inspite of the conventional principle relating to non-interference in the internal affairs of another Power. And, what is more pleasing, considerations of dangers to the safety of State were subordinated to the higher considerations of clemency and appeasement. The British Foreign Office is right in holding, as it seems to do in this case at least, that conciliation is far better than coercion.

RISKS OF PEACE AND WAR.

Sir John Simon has done better than Mr. Baldwin. Instead of threatening, in the event of the failure of disarmament proposals, that Britain would increase her armaments, instead, that is to say, of emphasising a narrow nationalist point of view—and a menacing one at that—he has, in his Brighton speech, struck the right international note and emphasised the dangers to world peace. For, it is literally true that the alternative to disarmament is "a world-wide relapse into unregulated competition in supply and manufacture of weapons of destruction with results which no man can foresee." As to what he sceptically describes "some ideal solution," it is all a question of courage. If a nation has the courage of, shall we say, armlessness it can run the risks of peace more successfully than the dangers of "weapons of destruction with results which no man can foresee."

100 PER CENT IMPERIALIST

There is little doubt that, as Sir Henry Page-Croft says, not a single section of organised political opinion in India is satisfied with the White Paper, which would not bring peace. But to shirk the real meaning, to the extent of suggesting that the alternative to unacceptable political slavery is more slavery does credit only to the intellectual honesty of the 100 per cent Imperialist who is too greedy to surrender to the owner what he has grabbed. Sir Henry Page Craft is one of those who will feel neither shame nor any conscientious scruples in claiming India to be the God-given property of Britain and meant to exist only for the benefit of British prosperity. And his logic as also his reference to "political agitators" can only be regarded with contempt.

PREPOSTEROUS.

The ways of the Government of Bengal are, indeed, inscrutable. They complain of lack of cooperation from the public in their efforts to put down terrorism. But when co-operation is offered to them they reject it unceremoniously. In response to Mr. Sasmal's inquiry they have informed him, through the local magistrate, that they consider Mahatma Gandhi's visit to any part of the Midnapur district at the present time most undesirable. The idea is most preposterous. If there is a single individual anywhere in the world who can more successfully we an men away from the misguided path of violence than any others it is Mahatma Gandhi. If the Government of Bengal were endowed with imagination and the authentic spark of statesmanship, they would have welcomed the opportunity provided by Mahatma Gandhiji's visit to Bengal to intensify the propaganda against the futility and danger of violence. It is impossible to imagine how a visit by the greatest living apostle of nonviolence could be regarded as undesirable. Is it that the Government of Bengal do not want the world to know the whole truth about the happenings in Midnapur district?

DEFINITION FOR 1934.

The new rules about Government servants' part in politics are, on the whole, more stringent than the previous ones but they permit participation in such politics as may be pleasing to Government. The general rule against non-participation in politics is like similar ones in most countries. But the distinguishing feature of the new rule in India is the definition of "political movement" used to explain the general rule. According to this definition, "political movement" includes any movement tending to excite disaffection or to embarrass Government. It follows that Government servants may join a political campaign against a movement of the above type. In other words real or supposed anti-Government activities are forbidden, but pro-Government politics seem to be allowed. But, who is to decide which activities excite disaffection or embarass Government" directly or indirectly? Will the Swadeshi Movement, for instance, come under this category?

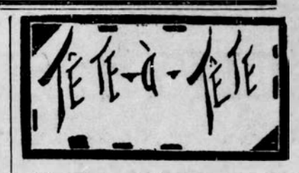
AMAZING.

A mere negative attitude on the part of Government servants towards prohibited politics will not satisfy Government. They must do "everything in their power" to prevent their dependents or persons under their care from assisting any activity which "tends to be subversive of Government." And if they fail, they must play the informer and report to their superior officers. In practice this particular rule will be even more drastic than it looks, and it constitutes an amazing interference with the domestic life of public servants which is unheard of in any civilized country. However, it does not seem likely that Government's action will stem the tide of political agitation.

Press Views

Is That Rapproachement?

Legal proceedings against Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code for certain of his speeches only indicate that Government are not still in a mood to conciliate with the Congress. No Congressman or a political worker is immune from proceeding under sedition if Government mean to proceed against them—such is the wide scope of the section and as vulnerable are bound to be the speeches of anyone who has to be a political agitator. Jawaharlal has been given two years' jail, but is that the way to have a rapproachement with Congressmen?—"Maharatta."



His Highness the Aga Khan denies that he is a candidate for the Premiership under the new constitution.

This is evidently a case of an unfortunate misunderstanding somewhere. As a matter of fact, it is the Premiership under the new constitution that is a candidate for His Highness.

* * * *

Mustafa Kemal is reported to have banned all titles in Turkey. Now this action of his drives him out of the pale definitely. It is to be hoped that an authoritative pronouncement will not be long in forthcoming from the revitalised Muslim Conference under the Dictatorship, Presidentship and Secretaryship respectively of His Highness the Aga Khan P. C. etc. the Nawab of Chatari K.C.I.E. etc. and Khan Bahadur Haji Rahim Bukhsh.

* * * *

Mr. K. Ahmad M.L.A., says apropos of Mr. Jinnah and a seat in the Assembly, that a Bombay member has to vacate his seat and wants to know if any one from Bombay will do it. But since Mr. K. Ahmad has the reputation of always saying funny things, let us laugh. Ha-ha-ha-ha!

* * * *

The Japs object to Mr. Barlow's memorandum on the geographical scope of Anglo-Jap textile negotiations as too arbitrary.

They are mistaken. They must think again and accept it. The scope definitely does not go beyond the whole world.

* * * *

There is fighting going on in Kashgar between "the new Muslim Government" and "the Tungans." But it is so hopelessly vague and puzzling. One feels a sense of painful detachment in the absence of any authoritative information as to who's who and which is what. One cannot offer one's good wishes lest they may benefit the wrong party.

But if and since one doesn't desire frustration of one's irrepressible sympathy let one, as an interim measure, bless and support the Chinese.

* * * *

The terms of the Anglo-Soviet trade treaty that was signed the other day will be published tomorrow But it is possible to predict confidently to-day that they do not include any reference to the right to oxo-acetyline Raids.

The question of British creditors of Czarist Russia has, however, been exhaustively dealt with in an extra Annex which will not be drafted.

* * * *

This "colour bar" controversy doesn't do any credit to the Indian Test players' sportsmanship. So saturated with racial prejudice they are that they interpret unfortunate inadvertence also as an insulting reminder of their pigments.

Leaving all allegations aside, are they justified in complaining that they were invited to a particular dinner "by telephone and at the last moment"?

What we seriously object to is the unkind and uncharitable insinuation that this was deliberately done. To us the organisers of the dinner clearly appear to be innocent. It was a case of the Madras Cricket Club's overworked officials having genuinely forgotten all about these players.

* * * *

Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha protests against Sir Samuel Hoare's "gross, underestimate" of 5 crores as adequate to rebuild and rehabilitate stricken Bihar. But Mr. Sinha forgets that standards vary with climes and circumstances. Now supposing the earthquake had visited—but never mind. Mr. Sinha's error is proved.

* * * *

Sir Henry Page Croft, Sir Samuel Hoare, the I.C.S., etc. etc., please note, The hollowness of Indian's claims is thoroughly exposed. Bihar was visited with a calamity. It was laid waste. There has been much going and coming. Yet no Indian came forward to do the job. Mr. Brett I.C.S., on leave, had to be recalled post-haste from "Home" to act as Relief Commissioner and Mr. Gubbay "a former Chief Engineer" to work as Supply Officer.

* * * *

Says "New Asia": "...the Viceroy is getting more than 5,000 times India's average income, whilst the Prime Minister is getting only 90 times Britain's average income. Yet there are people who cannot understand the cause of India's poverty under British rule!"

Hardly the right spirit in which to welcome the Joint Memorandum of India's 12 Humble Men.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

De Laney—Are you advancing any way in her affections?

Reginald—Oh, yes: last night she said I was nothing to her whatever; the night before she said I was less than nothing!

New Chapter In World's History

Simon Says Alternative To British Plan Is Armament Race

DISARMAMENT TALKS IN PARIS

RUGBY, February 17.

The Lord Privy Seal, Capt. Anthony Eden, is meeting the French Premier, M. Doumergue and the Foreign Secretary M. Barthou, in Paris to-day to discuss with them and ascertain their views on the British Disarmament Memorandum for which purpose he is later meeting the Ministers in Berlin and Rome.

Meanwhile, a powerful appeal for the support to the British disarmament policy was made last night at a meeting at Brighton by the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon. Agreement on the lines of the British Memorandum, he said, would open a new chapter in world's history. Though restricted in scope, it would prove to the world that limitation of armaments was a practical conception, and would justify and promote more thorough going reductions in future.

The alternative was a world-wide relapse into "unregulated competition in supply and manufacture of weapons of destruction with results which no man can foresee."

SIMON POSER TO CRITICS.

Referring to the expressions of regret from a body of British opinion that the British proposals were not far-reaching. Sir John Simon said: "If we mean to use our efforts in securing international agreement, it is useless to proclaim the beauty of some ideal solution which cannot be attained and the only valuable proposal is the one which aims, after sifting every objection, at reconciliation and compromise. If anyone feels impelled to greet the British Memorandum with criticism that it should be different, we are entitled to ask that he should produce a set of proposals which, in the light of present circumstances, is more likely to command international acceptance than ours.

DIFFICULT TASK.

It is going to be terribly difficult to arrive at an agreement In any way, but let it be granted that even if this effort succeeds, the result would fall far short of what many of us had hoped for. Nevertheless the gain of international agreement would be so great that in comparison with this all other deficiencies would melt completely away. If International Agreement about armaments is reached, a new chapter would be opened in the world-history. If such an agreement, though limited in scope, was made and observed, the whole future of the world would be guided along new lines of international regulation and co-operation. The existence of such an agreement for a period of years would prove that limitation of armaments was a practical conception and would justify and promote more through-going reductions in future. This is the prize for which we are struggling—B.O.W.

DISARMAMENT TALKS IN PARIS

Eden Meets Barthou And Has Frank Discussion

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, February 17.

The Lord Privy Seal Capt. Anthony Eden opened his grand tour on the disarmament problem at the Quail d'Orsay with M. Doumergue and other members of the Cabinet.

The conversations lasted until 5 p.m. and at the conclusion, the Foreign Minister M. Barthou, told the journalists that the meeting provided most interesting and indispensable exchange of views and added that nothing definite had been reached and that the conversation would not be resumed until Capt. Eden returns after visiting Berlin.

A joint communique by the Quai d'Orsay and the British Embassy says the Eden-Barthou talks were in the spirit of perfect frankness and friendliness and had complete exchange of views on the latest British memorandum and discussed the possibilities of an international agreement on the disarmament question.

SOVIET TRADE WITH BRITAIN

Press Satisfied At Agreement

RUGBY, February 17.

Newspapers here express the satisfaction that the agreement at length has been reached for putting Anglo-Soviet Trade into force. The terms will not be published until Tuesday, but the "Times" says that every understanding that smooths the path of world trade is to be welcomed in these days and there will be no complaint of delays if the text bears out the anticipations that it balances the greater security for Russian trade in Britain with the assured expansion of British trade in Russia.—B.O.W

PARIS POLICE IN AMBUSH

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Feb. 17.

Surrounded by Red flags and covered with wreaths of roses, eight coffins containing the bodies of Communist demonstrators killed during the riots in Paris passed through the streets to the strains of the "Internationale" for burial.

The mourners stretched over a mile long, being disciplined into groups by young Communist guards.

In side streets out of sight bodies of police stood in readiness.

SIR NORMAN MURRAY DEAD

(Special Cable).

HERMNANUS (Cape Province), Feb. 18.

The death has occurred of Sir Norman Murray.

SAAR PLEBISCITE

Questions For Judicial Experts

(Special Cable.)

GENEVA, February 17.

In pursuance of its decision to refuse to be influenced by the various campaigns, the Saar Committee has referred a series of questions to judicial experts, notably the scope of franchise for next year's plebiscite and whether the territory may be divided in the event of the pronounced geographical difference being revealed by the poll. The Committee contemplate special measures to maintain order and secure impartiality in the plebiscite.

GERMAN FILM CENSOR

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, Feb. 17.

The Cabinet passed a law authorising the Ministry of propaganda to veto or censor films, stipulating that the Censor must supervise the making of films.

Foreign films may not be shown if, in the original version, they are derogatory to the country's interests. Even if anti-German tendencies are eliminated for export the Censor will ban the film.

NEWS OF DEATH CONFIRMED

A cable has been received, by the Belgian Consul-General in Bombay, from Brussels, confirming the news of the death of King Albert of the Belgians.

KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM DEAD

(Continued from Page 1)

first alarm when the night began to fall and the King did not return.

BODY FOUND AT FOOT OF RAVINE

Ministers Urgently Summoned To Palace

(Special Cable)

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18. LATER.

The body of the King of Belgians who died in a mountaineering accident, found at the foot of a lonely ravine down which the car had fallen.

The District in which the accident occurred is wild and mountainous and borders in the valley of the Meuse. Roads had sharp angles with steep descents towards the Meuse.

The body was brought at 3-30 a.m. to the palace Laeken (Brussels) and all ministers were urgently summoned to be present to receive the remains.

CROWN PRINCE HURRIES TO BRUSSELS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The tragic death of the King of the Belgians yesterday while climbing has cast a gloom over the whole world. The body was not discovered till two in the morning, when it was found lying on the ledge where it had fallen. The news reached Crown Prince Leopold in Adelboden, Switzerland, where he was enjoying winter sports early in the morning. The manager aroused the Crown Prince at 4/30 in the morning saying he was urgently wanted on the phone. The Crown Prince then learned of his father's death. His first action was to tell the Crown Princess. Both, overcome by emotion, arranged to travel immediately to Brussels where they are expected to-night. The Crown Prince departed still wearing sports clothes. The Crown Princess of Italy who is Albert's daughter now in Naples, is travelling in a special train to Brussels, accompanied by the Crown Prince.

The Pope has sent a personal telegram of condolence to the Queen of the Belgians. The Pope will celebrate the funeral mass in the Sistine Chapel.

Prince Charles is returning immediately from Ostend.

The tragic death of King Albert is deplored throughout Europe. Heartfelt tributes are paid to his sincerity and devotion to his country. The news was conveyed to King George at Buckingham Palace, early in the morning. The King and Queen Mary had sent a personal message of condolence to Queen Elizabeth.

Two weeks' court mourning is ordered from 19/2. Many stories are recalled of King Albert's wartime heroism by Sir Roger Keyes, who was his intimate friend. He said King Albert's courage was unsurpassed. Belgium monarchs lived in the latter part of the war, in villa Lapanne, within the range of the enemies' guns, but covered towards the sea by the ships of the Dover patrol. King Albert greatly loved England and was intensely interested in Nelson's victors (?). He was never tired in discussing the stirring events of wartime.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

References to the tragedy were made by all European Broadcasting stations Many including the British are holding brief memorial services. Dean Foxley Norris has offered special prayers beginning in the morning service at Westminster Abbey. Pulpit references were made in the churches of all denominations, including by the Archbishop of Canterbury, while special requiems were celebrated in Catholic churches.

LE BRUN TO ATTEND FUNERAL

Paris—Premier Domergue accompanied by M. M. Herriot and Tardieu leave for Brussels, tomorrow, returning the same evening. France will be represented at the funeral by President Le Brun, accompanied by Marshal Petain and M. Barthou.

1930 ACCIDENT RECALLED

Geneva—The news received caused consternation in Switzerland, where King Albert was most popular. The Duke and Dutchess who are staying at Adelboden immediately left for Brussels. It will be recalled that King Albert, last October, climbed Montecastello, (Italian Alps), which was only his sixth ascent. In 1930 he had very narrow escape climbing the dolomites ascending peak in pouring rain when the rock on which he was standing became detached. He nearly fell down the precipice while the rock fell 1.500 feet.

"GIVE US WORK OR BREAD"

How To End Unemployment

HUGE DEMONSTRATION FIXED FOR MARCH 4

A public meeting of the unemployed workers of Bombay was held at Dongri Maidan, on Sunday evening, under the presidentship of Dr. M. R. Shetty, (Dock Workers Union), to formulate the demands of the unemployed, for "Work of Subsistence Allowance," and to concert measures to make the observance of March 4 as "The Unemployed Workers' Day" in Bombay a complete success, by holding meetings and demonstration marches on a grand scale, in several parts of the city, in response to the decision of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

DEMANDS FORMULATED.

The following demands were formulated, and passed at the meeting:—

That Official statistics and register be maintained by the Government so as to show the number and details of the unemployed by trades, occupations, industries, etc., and a Labour Exchange established to collect information and to help the unemployed in securing employment.

That housing, free land and credits be demanded of the State, to provide means of subsistence, and in the meanwhile, to demand 50 per cent of the wages as subsistence allowance.

And the unemployed should accord unanimous support to the decision of the A.I.T.U. Congress, by the observance of March 4 as "The Unemployed Workers Day," by organising marches and meetings all over the country.

PROGRAMME FOR MARCH 4 FIXED.

A programme was accordingly decided upon, namely, to conduct at least 25 meetings in Bombay city, with marches and propaganda by inscribed placards, as "Give us work or bread," "Down with Unemployment," and by such other handbills.

Mr. A. N. Shetty, the first speaker, referring to the sufferings of the Indian workers, said that they never enjoyed the State-aid that was so profusely granted to the British workers in England, or to the American workers by their President; nor were the Indian workers provided the amenities as housing, unemployment insurance, or employment bureaux. The Indian workers, on the contrary, were left to shift for themselves as best they might.

DEVELOP YOUR OWN STRENGTH

Miss Maniben Kara, explaining the causes of unemployment in a capitalistic structure of Society, considered it as being inevitable, and urged that unless the workers developed their own strength, they need never hope to better their lot. Unemployment in India was the highest in the world, said the speaker, and the necessity of immediate relief to the poor Indian worker was very urgent, the more so due to his grinding poverty. The depression had aggravated the sufferings of the overworked Indian workers, struggling amidst insanitary surroundings, and now thrown out to suffer the pangs of the unemployed. The speaker appealed to the workers to make the "Unemployed Day" on March 4 a success, which alone could demonstrate their strength and solidarity.

UNEMPLOYMENT—A DISEASE.

Mr. V. B. Karnik, next spoke on the vital necessity to strengthen the bonds of the Working Class Party, by joining it in large numbers. As Secretary of the "Working Class Party," in Bombay, the speaker felt a duty to call upon the Bombay workers to muster strong on the occasion of the big demonstration fixed on March 4. He regarded unemployment as a disease, due only to the present Capitalistic structure of Society, of which it was a direct result.

Mr. Madan Shetty referred to the apathy of Sir George Schuster towards the unemployment problem in India, as could be gathered by his attitude towards Mr. N. M. Joshi's Unemployment resolution, so recently thrown out in the Assembly.

The next speaker, Mr. Ebrahim, attributed unemployment to the failure of industries, through fall of purchasing power of the community. The latter in turn could never be righted unless unemployment was removed, which ment the restoration of the purchasing power.

He then explained the demands and the idea of mass agitation to enforce the demands of the workers.

DEMAND DECENT LIVING.

Mr. Bhukare a dock worker, pointed out that the worker was the source of wealth for the owning classes, and so they (workers) should enforce their right for a decent living and the right to be given the work. The speaker, therefore, appealed to the workers boldly to come out on March 4 and make the observance of the Unemployment Day a success.

Mr. A. Hassan, the ex-Editor of "Khilafat," observed that the foundations of the Unemployment struggle were first laid in Europe. It was the duty of the unemployed in India to lay the foundation of the struggle without any further delay. March 4 was therefore both an apportunity and a decipline for the workers to demonstrate their strength, without which, nothing could be achieved. The speaker then exposed the hollowness of the rank communalist to represent either the masses or the country, both of which were as far removed from his real intentions as the needs of the workers were from the objectives of the upper classes, namely profit. The demands of the communalists, said the speaker, amidst applause, had absolutely no relation to the needs of the masses. Mr. Jinnah's 14 points only had in view the weal of and votes for the upper Muslim classes, and did not at all touch the problem of the poverty of the Muslim masses.

"The Communalist be he Muslim, or Hindu, or Sikh, has always betrayed your (worker's) cause, however sacred, and will still betray you, in future. Citizens, we are all one. No Communalism for us.

UNITE IN COMMON DRIVE.

Proceeding he said:—"It is time that we all join together, the Hindu the Muslim, the Sikh, the Parsi, and the Christian, for we feel the same pangs of the unemployed; the same hunger, and the same feelings." The upper owning classes taught them, in the depression, how they could unite in a common drive against the standards of Labour, and thus give communalism the go-by. The speaker, therefore appealed to the workers to make the Unemployment Day a complete success.

Mr. Md. Abdul Rahiman, an exseaman, also spoke.

Dr. M. R. Shetty, in winding up the meeting urged the workers to unite on the solemn occasion of the observance of the Unemployment Day, and to forge ahead under the natural leadership of the workers themselves.

SUPPORT TO HINDUSTAN MILL STRIKERS

General Strike To Meet Owners' Offensive Urged

A largely attended meeting of textile workers was held on Saturday at Madanpura, where the workers of the Hindustan Mills are on strike at present, when Sjt. Shahid, the president of the Red Flag G. K. U. presided.

Sjt. Shahid pointed out that the meeting was for the purpose of mobilising the sympathy and support of the workers of the other mills for the struggle of the workers of the Hindustan mill.

Sjt. Ranadive, who was the next speaker, placed three resolutions before the meeting. The first resolution called upon the textile workers of Bombay to support the struggle of the Hindustan mill workers, by beginning immediate preparations for bringing about a general strike in the textile industry of Bombay.

He pointed out that the workers in the other mills were faced with the same danger, and that the only way of effectively counteracting the millowners' offensive was to put into effect the resolution of the recent Textile Conference and to bring about a complete general strike, not only in Bombay but throughout India. He exhorted the workers of Bombay to take the initiative, and lead the way.

The next resolution which he put before the meeting expressed solidarity with the workers of Austria in their struggle against Fascism, and condemned the campaign launched by the Dollfus Government against Austrian workers. The resolution called upon the workers of Bombay to organise meetings and demonstrations to protest against this drive.

The third resolution which he placed before the meeting was in support of the demands of the unemployed, as put forward in the general strike resolution and called upon the workers to rally round these demands, and organise meetings and demonstrations of the unemployed in Bombay.

The resolution further pointed out that a complete solidarity of the unemployed and employed worker was the first essential prerequisite for the success of the general strike.

The resolutions were then put to the vote and declared passed.

SUSPENSION OF BROADCASTING.

PARIS, Feb. 18.

The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has ordered suspension of broadcasting from 2 to 2-30 to-night as a sign of mourning, while all items in the programme not in keeping with the spirit of mourning has been deleted until after the funeral.—Reuter's Special.

Rents In Bombay Higher Than London's

Legislators Urged To Pass Rent Restriction Bill Into Law

Protest Against Increase By Municipality Of General Tax By 1 p. c., Which Meant 10 p. c. Increase In Rents

Further support was accorded to Mr. R. R. Bhakle's Rent Restriction Bill, that is coming up before the Bombay Legislative Council on or about February 23, at a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association, on Sunday evening, at the Democratic Swaraj Party Office, when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided.

A resolution protesting against the action of the Bombay Corporators for their consenting to add one per cent more to the General Municipal Tax, was also passed.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the Bombay Legislative Council, as at present constituted, might not pass Mr. Bhakle's Bill, and people need not expect immediate success of their efforts to get the rents in the City reduced. He said that it was possible, that though the Council was unsatisfactorily constituted might pass the Bill, if the members of the Council realised what they owed to their electors.

Referring to the poverty of the tenants, Mr. Mehta said that the trade depression had hit hard the poorer and middle class people. Out of the 85 mills in the city, nearly 40 per cent had been either scrapped or stopped working. Only 14 mills worked full time, with the result that 60,000 people in the city were idle and lived on the charity of friends or relatives. Unemployment in the middle class was also keen.

RENTS HEAVIER THAN THOSE IN LONDON.

When such were the conditions it was really deplorable that the tenants should ask to pay a very heavy rent. From personal experience, the speaker assured the audience that the rents in Bombay were heavier than those prevailing in London. When people were suffering thus, Mr. Bhakle's Bill had come as a God-send and a blessing.

He hoped that the public of Bombay would accord a strong support to Mr. Bhakle's Bill.

Mr. Mehta also criticised the action of the Bombay Corporators in voting for the one per cent increase in the General Tax which he was sure would mean a 10 per cent increase in the rents, and an additional burden on the tenants.

ENACT BILL INTO LAW.

The following resolution moved by Mr. Joglekar, and seconded by Mr. Lad, was passed:

"This meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association, further, wholeheartedly support Mr. Bhakle's Rent Restriction Bill, now before the Legislative Council of Bombay, and appeals to the legislators and the Government to support the Bill, and enact it into law early, so that the miseries of the middle and lower class people may be minimised."

PROTEST AGAINST CORPORATORS' MOVE.

Mr. S. M. Ghokle next, moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting enters its strong protest against the action of the Bombay Municipal Councillors in adding one per cent to the General Tax inasmuch as landlords in Bombay are certain to transfer the burden of the increased taxation on to the tenants, at a time of acute unemployment in the City."

Mr. S. C. Joshi seconded the resolution, which was passed.

FIGHTING IN VIENNA

Firing On Police Causes Panic

(Special Cable).

VIENNA, Feb. 18.

Fighting broke out in the Meidling district of Vienna in the afternoon, as crowds of sightseers were inspecting the scene of last week's fighting. Unseen riflemen fired on the police from rooftops, causing panic among the crowds in the streets.

The flats from where the shots were fired are situated near the George Washington Indian Court Flats which gives the area the nickname of American quarter. A strong force of the Heimwehr rushed to the spot and the troops cordoned off the district. It is unlikely be more than a skirmish.

"JACOB RUPPERT" AT CHALMERS.

WELLINGTON, Feb. 18.

After 13 days' passage from the ice barrier the "Jacob Ruppert," flagship of Admiral Byrd's Polar Expedition arrived at Port Chalmers, where she will spend the winter returning in the spring to pick up the Byrd Expedition at Little America.

Doctor Shirley, the expedition's surgeon, who was taken seriously ill a fortnight ago, is aboard the "Jacob Ruppert."—Reuter's Special.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 32 years.)

India's future depends on Banking, Insurance, Commerce, Salesmanagership and Joint Stock Company Expansion.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE should therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.I.); Salesmanagership (by I.S.M.A.); Company Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L.C.C., D.Com.I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited field.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

WHOM DO YOU CONSULT for INCOME-TAX

Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

Branch Office: 6, Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 22560. Telegraphic Address: "Kadambari".

Your Life Insurance!

Everybody, nowadays, acknowledges the absolute necessity of LIFE INSURANCE for the protection of his family and provision for his own old age. You cannot find a better Contract, at lower rates of premium, than offered by the

"CROWN LIFE"

For full details apply to any "CROWN LIFE" Agent or write to

C. T. SHAH & Co.,

Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency,

THE CROWN LIFE INSURANCE Co.

(OF CANADA.)

12, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

ONLY SIX DAYS LEFT TO REACH TWO LAKHS

Readers' Views

WANTED EXPLANATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with some surprise and shock that one has read the news of Mr. Tarrant's removal from umpireship in M.C.C. matches. During the period he has acted as an umpire, it could be safely said that he has enjoyed the complete confidence of all the open-minded Indian sportsmen; and yet simply because a player who happens to be the Captain of the opposite team has objected to Mr. Tarrant become an umpire, the Board has thought fit to exclue this famous Cricketer from the field. This, if it is sure, is surely unjust and unfair! Will the Board clear their position? Will Mr. Jardine, who is said to have taken objection,—the sportsman! and Captain of the M.C.C. team—explain? Some say, the reason of exclusion is his eye-weakness, but this argument becomes groundless when one recalls with confidence the recent century Mr. Tarrant made against the first class bowlers. Does it show eye-weakness?

It seems then this hollow explanation is but a white-wash. We will yet wait for real and true explanation from Board of Indian selectors.

There is yet another explanation one would like to have from these fair-minded and just Indian selectors. Why Bombay cricketers have been dropped from recent Test Matches is a problem which could only be solved by these gentlemen. Messrs. Jai, Colah, Mehta, Marshall, Vajifdar, Joshi, Hovewala, Jamshedji, Hakim and many other Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi batsmen and bowlers can very easily be placed on a higher level than some of those included in the recent Test Matches.

Really, it is quite ridiculous to include one simply on his past merits! So long as the Indian Team is not selected by judges, in whom it has confidence India must expect defeat after defeat; not only that, but one may go a step further and say that these matches are not real Indian Test Matches, as India is not properly and fairly represented. Yours, etc.,

JAMSHED E. ENGINEER.

176, Rustom Bag,
Bombay 10.
14/2/34.

The Rent Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. R. R. Bakhale's Bill to restrict rents, is expected to be moved in the ensuing sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council which commences its sittings on Monday, the 19th instant, and the first reading thereof is expected to reach on the first non-official day, viz., the 24th idem. From the silence on the subject that has so far supervened, continuously as it were, since the adjournment of the Council at Poona last sessions, a wrong impression is most likely to be created, that the Bill has not the support of those to whom it seeks to give relief, and that, therefore, there is no urgent need for the same. This opportunity one lost is not likely to occur again in the very near future; in fact, for a number of years, it will not be possible to bring in the Legislative Council a Bill of this type, when and if the present one happens to be thrown out for want of sufficient support or due to any wrong impression created on the minds of the members of the Legislative Council from the apathy, silence and indifference of the public concerned! Even at this time of the day, it is not too late for tenants to let those concerned know, in clear and unmistakable terms, what their demands and requirements are on the subject!—Yours, etc.,

"A TENANT."

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Unwanted Proposal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The District Judge of Kanara, Mr. Davies, has suggested to the Registrar, High Court Appellate side, Bombay, to take steps to require that plaints and written statements together with their parallels filed in courts should in future be in English and not in the vernaculars.

The reason given by the learned District Judge for the proposed change is curious. He complains that these documents are verbose and contain so much matter, that it is often very difficult to interpret them, with the result that among other inconveniences an unnecessary prolongation of hearings for the framings of issues occurs.

The learned Judge has the support of his subordinate judges. He further asserts that a large majority of the members of the Bar would welcome a rule enforcing the presentation of plaints and written statements in English.

The suggestion of the District Judge requires to be carefully considered. No doubt the English-knowing adherents of Courts find much convenience in the proposed rule, but the matter does not rest there. It involves a great principle whether the English or the vernaculars are to be the languages of the moffusil courts. The generality of the litigant population in the moffusil is ignorant of English. The parties are bound by the averments in their respective pleadings. It is but just that their averments should be in their Provincial vernaculars which they know. The parties desire to know directly what passes in the Courts in their respective cases. In the subordinate courts they really feel at home; but in the District Courts they feel that they are in alien-atmosphere. It is but meet that the languages of the moffusil courts should be the vernacular ones. No self-respecting people would like to shelve their language from Courts and other business places. There is much awakening in the provinces. People will certainly oppose the dismissal of their vernaculars from the Courts.

The reasons stated by the learned Judge are not convicing. He himself admits that it is curious that descent into vernacular endangers a tendency to be inaccurate and verbose. The verbosity and the inaccuracy are not the faults of the vernaculars but of those that draft the pleadings. The Judges have got ample power to require of the parties concise and relevant pleadings. The real grievance of many judges lies in the fact that they do not properly understand the vernaculars of the people to whom they administer justice.

It seems the learned Judge and his subordinates think that the Courts are made for them and not for those who seek justice therein. In our country every individual is accustomed to look at things from his own point of view, to him his own inconvenience appeals most. We do not attempt to have a comprehensive survey of things.

Plaints and writtten statements in English mean additional expense to the parties. There are so many avoidoble items of Court expenses that sap the almost dried up resources of the parties. It is not possible for the high salaried officer to get an idea of them. The members of the Bar are in direct touch with the parties. They have full experience of the financial prostration of the general public. It is hoped they at least will stand by their clients and oppose the innovation.—Yours, etc.,

Dharwar,
Feb. 16.

R. S. NARGUNDKAR,
Pleader.

Physical Training

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Senate of the Bombay University has accepted in its last meeting the proposal of Compulsory Physical Training in colleges and has authorised the heads of the Institutions to adopt schemes suitable to their environments and approved by the Syndicate, or by the board appointed for that purpose.

The scheme will have to be based on the model of a Scout or U.T.C. organisation at present with a few additional exercises such as fast walking for few miles, short distance running say —220 yards or 440 yards, games like hockey or football. Apart from these a set of regular specific exercises will be more useful when a whole time operator is to be engaged in each institution. By specific exercises, I mean, the various movements of the parts of the body. The parts involved will be neck, chest, arm, waist and legs.

The exercises should be moderate in number, so that they can be conveniently supervised during "mass drill"; by one conductor through different heads. Each set should consist of 12 exercises, involving the parts of the body mentioned above. It may also comprise a few exercises of balancing and breathing, so that the whole system of the body will be properly toned up.

The proportionate development of the parts of the body together with bodily strength, health and vigour should be the aim of physical training and that will be achieved only through the regular working of a set of exercises in masses of the above type.

The value of such exercise in "mass drills" is very great and I hope that the College authorities will include one such item, "mass drill" in the schemes which they may put forth in course of time.—Yours, etc.,

S. J. BAPAT,

Dharwar, Feb. 16.

Rs. 1,53,000 SUBSCRIBED TILL SATURDAY

RAJEN BABU MUST GET Rs. 50,000 MORE THIS WEEK

Our readers have upto Saturday evening subscribed Rs. 1,53,000.

Bihar's need is great and urgent and Bombay must maintain its reputation by paying the most it can and as soon as it can. Our readers must, at least, subscribe two lakhs.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as welcome as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad.

The thirteenth instalment of Rs. 10,000 was sent to Rajen Babu on Saturday, making the total amount sent to him so far Rs. 1,30,000.

It is our wish that we should send him Rs. 70,000 more by the end of this week and we hope our readers will help us to realise our wish.

We publish below the list of contributions received on Thursday.

	Rs.	as.
A Parsi Sympathiser	50	0
Master Firoz and Miss Freny	8	0
Shree Coli (Mandhyata-Kshatriya) Caste as below :—	253	3-3
Parsotam Nagarji Patel	2	4
Hirabhai Bhagvanji Vasan	2	4
Jenabhai Pirkhan	1	0
Rambhai Makanji Patel	1	4
Chhaganlal Ranchhodji Malvan	1	0
Maganlal Somchand	1	0
Ghalabhai B. Patel	1	0
Gangaben Vallabhbhai Patel	1	0
Pravinchandra Kikabhai	1	0
Dayalbhai Vir Rathod	2	0
Vallabhbhai Lalbhai Patel	1	0
Parsotam Dulbabhbhai	1-1	3
Macanbhai Haribhai Sampore	1	0
Morarji Mithabhai Patel	1	0
Dajibhai Kalidas Dhamdacha	1	0
Balubhai Kalidas Kharsad	1	4
Sonbhai Adelji Mehta Bombay	1	4
Babubhai Ravjibhai	1	0
Babubhai Buchabhai	1	0
Chhanabhai Kanji Kotha	1	0
Maganlal Jivanji	1	4
Govindji Jinabhai	1	0
Babubhai Jekisan Jariwalla	1	4
Manibai Dudhawalla	1	0
Babibhai D. Patel	1-4	3
Ravjibhai Govindji	1-4	3
Durlabhbhai Sukhabhai	1	0
Chhabildas Chhaganlal	1	0
Makanbhai Datyabhai	1	1
Durlbhabhai Makanji	1	4
Mangaldas Morarji	1	0
Sonubhai Budhabhai Suribujrang	5	4
Nichhabhai Lalubhai Arv	5	4
Dahyabhai S. Mistry	5	0
Dahyabhai Bhanbhai	2	4
Kalidas Bhanji	2	4
Dahyabhai Ravjibhai	1	0
Sukhabhai Vishram	1	4
Bhikhabhai Durlbhbhai	1	4
Kalidas Pragji	1	0
Devjibhai Ramjibhai	1	0
Harjivan Parsotam Amalsad	1	0
Budhiabhai Jinabhai	1-1	3
Chhibabhai Ravjibhai	1	0
Sukhabhai Ramjibhai	1-0	3
Bdyabhai Rambhai	1	4
Manilal Ramji Raghuvansi	3	0
Lalubhai Chhibabhai	2	0
Ranchhodji Premabhai	1	0
Durlbhbhai Govindji Bhadeli	1	4
Sukhabhai Nichhabhai Bhadeli	1	0
Narandas Vallabhdas	1	0
Govindji Durlabhbhai Mogaruwadi	1	0
Morarbhai Haribhai Mogaruwadi	1	0
Haribhai Vasanji	1	0
Girdharbhai Jinabhai	1	0
Jivanji Govindji	2	0
Ramjibhai Chhibabhai	3	0
Sukhabhai Mangabhai	1	0
Mangabhai Dayalji	1-5	3
Budhabhai Gopalji	1-5	3
Bhikhibhai Bhulabhai	1	0
Rambhai Chhibabhai	1-5	3
Mangabhai Gopalji	1	0
Lalbhai Cooverji	1	0
Budhabhai Ukabhai	1	0
Govindji Morarji	1	0
Lalbhai K. Patel	1	0
Jinabhai Gopalji	1	0
Fakirbhai Devabhai	2	0
Chhanabhai Lalubhai	1	0
Gokaldas Vanmali	1	0
Tukaram Bhivaji Sinde	1	4
Chhagan Vithal Khatri	1	0
Maganlal Hiralal	1	0
Govindji Lalubhai	1	4
Ramanlal M. Patel	1	0
Shavjibhai Simabhai	1	0
Raghabhai Naranji	1	4
Ambalal Dajeebhai	1	0
Nagarji Vasanji	1	0
Mangaldas Somabhai	1	4
Babubhai Durlbhji	1	4
Mavjibhai Durlbhbhai	1	0
Ranchhodji Gopalji	1	4
Govindji Ravjibhai	1	0
Sukhabhai Jinabhai	1	4
Jivanji Dahyabhai	2	0
Jinabhai Bavabhai	1	0
Jivanji Naranji	1	4
Makenji Ranchhodji	1	0
Bhikhabhai Vasanji	2	4
Chhaganlal Naranji	1	0
Dahyabhai B. Mehta	1	4
Cooverbhai Govindji	1	4
Rambhai Nanabhai	1	4
Lalubhai J. Patel Kharsad	1	4
Jivanbhai Ranchhodji Kanara	2	8
Lalubhai Vasanji Voroti	1	4
Pragji Somabhai Vedchha	1	4
Bhanabhai Somabhai Vedchha	1	4
Chhanabhai Raghabhai Khara	1	4
Morarji Ravjibhai Vedchha	1	4
Gopalji Ravjibhai Patel	1	4
Chhaganbhai Sukhabhai	1	0
Manilal Dhanjibhai	1	4
Makanji Lalubhai Salej	1	4
Balubhai Jivanji Salej	1	0
Dahyabhai Bhanabhai	1	0
Durlbhbhai Morarji Patel Salej	1	0
Naranji Nichhabhai Sonwadi	1	0
Kalyanji Govindji	1	0
Lalubhai Samji	1	4
Somabhai Kalidas Gadatt	1	4
Manohardas Ranchhodji	1	0
Bhikhabhai Makanji Vasan	2	0
Govindji Bhanabhai Amalsad	1	0
Nichhabhai Makanji Degam	1	4
Mangabhai Makanji Degam	1	0
Dahyabhai Mavjibhai Degam	1	0
Bhagvandas Vallabhbhai Gandevi	1	0
Govindji Lalbhai	1	4
Bhikhabhai Makanji	1	0
Bhanabhai Makanji	1	4
Dahyabhai Haribhai	1	0
Nagarji Naranji	2	0
Laxaman Rama	1	0
Chhaganlal Mangalji	1	0
Shree Coat Koli Bhajan-Mitra Mandal through Ramjibhai Dhedakabhai	4	4
Ramjibhai Nichhabhai	1	0
Dhanjibhai Jivanji	1-0	3
Jinabhai Sukhabhai	1	4
Lalbhai Govindji	1	0
Manilal Chhaganlal	1	0
Ramjibhai Dhedkabhai Kharsad	1	4
Morarbhai Megji Kharsad	1	4
Ratanji Ramji Kharsad	1	0
Ramji Jivanji	1	4

(Continued on Page 7).

Sholapur Kapad Vyapari Sangh Collects 5368

(From A Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 17.

A sum of Rs. 5,365-5-0 has been collected by the Sholapur Kapad Vyapari Sangh for the Bihar Relief Fund (Rajendra Babu) contribution above Rs. 100 are given below:—

Sheh Nagappa Bandappa Kadadi Rs. 501; Seth Hirachand Nemachand Rs. 501; Sheth Rajmal Ramchandra Rs. 251; Sheth Jagannath Santokiram Ramsukh Chandak Rs. 251; Sheth Nagappa A. Abdulpurkar Rs. 201; Sheth Nihalchand Nemichand Rs. 151; Sheth Mangilal Bhandari Rs. 151; Sheth Dahyabhai Kalyanaji Rs. 101; Sheth Balkisan Chandak Rs. 101; Sheth Dhirajmal B. Gandhi Rs. 101; Sheth Ganesharam Murlidhar Rs. 101; Sheth Moro Vinayak Sathe Rs. 101.

TROMBAY SENDS RS. 275.

The Trombay Island Bihar Relief Fund Committee, Chembur, have sent Rs. 275 to Babu Rajendra Prasad through the Central Bank Bombay, being the money collected at Chembur and its surrounding villages forming the Trombay Island for the Bihar.

ANOTHER DRAMA FOR BIHAR RELIEF

Total Receipts Expected To Amount To Rs. 1200

The Members of the Shreyaskar Samaj, Bombay, staged their drama "Lohiki Pyas" on Thursday at Baliwalla Theatre, Tardeo, in aid of the Earthquake Relief Fund. Mr. Nagindas Master appealing at the meeting several donations were promised. Messrs Bole Brothers of Princess Street, presented a silver frame which was put to auction and sold to Mr. Purshottamdas Hirji for Rs. 101. The same was presented back by the purchaser and when put to auction, it fetched Rs. 50 this time the donor being Mr. Chunilal Purshottamdas, Cloth Merchant. A cash donation of Rs. 51 has been rceived from Zenith Chemical Works.

A harmonium was presented by the Proprietor, Indian Musical Mart, Kalbadevi which, when put to auction, was purchased for Rs. 35. Mr. Vaman Zaveri gave his ring, and this, when put to auction, fetched a sum of Rs. 15.

Total collections are expected to amount to Rs. 1,200 which will be forwarded to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

HOTEL KEEPERS TO BE APPROACHED

Seth Virchandbhai Meghji Thobhan contributed a sum of Rs. 500 towards the Fund through Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Messrs Ambaram Talakchand and K. N. Gaitunde have been authorised on behalf of the Bihar Central Relief Committee to meet the proprietors of Hotels and Restaurants and arrange for their contributions to the Bihar Relief Fund.

MESSAGE OF RISHIS HOPE FOR NEW SIND

Vaswani And Shakti Ashram Movement

(From A Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 15.

One of the urgent needs of Sind is an understanding of the message of the Rishis.

The Shakti Ashram Movement" for which Vaswani has been working in Hyderabad during the last few years and under the auspices of which he takes the "Gita Class" every Saturday evening in the Sakhi Mira School building, is inspired by the idea that in a new understanding and assimilation of the message of the Rishis is the hope for a new Sind and thestrength of Hindu Society.

Days sacred to great men are celebrated in the beautiful spot known as the Kewal Shakti Ashram. Young men meet together there and celebrate these days in a befitting manner. The days sacred to Guru Nanak Dev and Keshav Chandra Sen were recently observed.

HERO WORSHIP.

Vaswasi believes that hero-worship is essential to nation-building. The Bhagwad Gita, which he regards as India's scripture of Shakti, is expounded in the Kewal Shakti Ashram in the hope that some youngmen may be trained for the service of society.

Humble beginnings have been made, also in physical culture in which it is attempted to unite modern exercises with the ancient yogic asanas. The body is the temple of the spirit; in this conviction the Shakti Ashram emphasises the value of physical culture, simplicity and self-control.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

If ever there is one thing which constantly reminds every one that sooner or later, one must, "in the dust be equal made, With the crooked scythe and spade," it is not a racing motor nor a dashing motor-boat, not even a droning aeroplane "up above the sky so high,"—nor all these put together! The one thing which must invariably provoke the thought "Dust thou art, to dust returnest," is the burial ground: Yes, just the burial ground!

Thousands of passengers, everyday, have constantly been passing by the same burial and cremation grounds between Khar and Bandra. While one is sure, one must at some moment, join the majority, one does not wish, however, to be reminded so, every day! Yet that's what the burial and cremation grounds at Bandra do, owing to the low compound wall which but scantily screens them (what happens inside, of course, every one sees and knows!) from the passengers' gaze, as the suburban trains and the B. B. C. I. through trains move by.

The Bandra Municipality should raise the height of the compound walls by a few feet.

Let it not sleep over this matter.

Bus Time-Table

The travelling public will consider it a great boon, if the B. E. S. & T. Company will issue time tables of their bus and tramways services as is done by the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway. So far, in the absence of any time table, the passengers have to wait at times from ten to fifteen minutes for a bus or a tram car and if a Starter or a Regulator of Traffic is asked as to when the car or the bus would come, he invariably gives the answer: "It will just come". If the Tramways Company would issue a time table and sell it for half an anna each they would easily recover their expenses and also confer a boon upon the travelling public. Failing this, they should at least post time tables at prominent stations and junctions so that those who wait for the cars or the buses may know definitely how long they have to wait for the same. Surely, a Public Utility Company is expected to be progressive and attentive to the conveniences of its patrons.

This Dust Business!

One need not wonder whether a suburban train can "kick up dust," Yes, it literally rakes up dust, and lots of it! Ask, for instance, any passenger on the Khar Road Station platform (B. B. C. I.), what happens when a non-stopping suburban train dashes along, clinging to the platform. The whole platform, is swallowed up in a veritable dust-storm, and hardly does the dust again settle when lo! another train rushes along following suit, and then follows soot (dust, which is not very different from soot in its benevolent effect on clothes). The reason is that the pavement is merely a metalled one and is never watered, except when it rains! And then, too, only that portion of it without any roof!

The Mahim Station platforms are paved with dust-proof material. Evidently the authorities realised that at Mahim dust generally penetrated into the station rooms and booking shelves, owing to the proximity of the station to the platform. At Khar the station is at least one over-bridge off and thus is saved a lot of dust.

Let us hope, the Khar platform also will have a dust-proof pavement, some day.

CHESS SOOTHES YOUTH'S MINDS

Its Perpetuation Urged

Activities Of Central Association Reviewed

The distribution of prizes to the winners in the chess tournament of the Central Chess Association was made by Sir Lallubhai Samaldas at the King George High School, Dadar, on Sunday evening.

Proposing Sir Lallubhai to take the chair, Rao Bahadur V. G. Sant said that Sir Lallubhai needed no introduction, as he was already a well-known figure in Bombay. His family had been for years the trusted counsellors of the rulers of the Bhavnagar State.

The Secretary then read the report of the Association, in the course of which he traced the origin and growth of the Association. It was in the year 1929, the report ran, that Mr. R. V. Lhase first conceived the idea and received the support of Rev. Father Raphael of St. Xavier's College, for starting a Chess Club and arranging Inter-Club matches in Bombay on the lines of those in England and other Western countries. After passing through varying phases and vicissitudes threatening its very existence from the time of its inception, the Association had now emerged successfully from the ordeal, and established itself on a firm footing, as evidenced by the number of entries that poured for the fourth tournament.

SOOTHING EFFECT OF CHESS.

The President at the outset thanked the Association for inviting him and expatiated on the soothing effect of chess on the minds of people, especially the young. He pointed out that no amount of flirtation could bring about proficiency in the game, but, as in all other cases, only practice would make one perfect. However, the difficulty was, proceeded the President, whether chess could hold its own against other games. Bridge and poker were its greater rivals, because they were more exciting and enthralling. The 'jori' and the 'kamjori' of the ancient times were now entirely forgotten, and the 'zaraffe,' a favourite game of the Moghul period, which was largely played by the aristocrats, had become a relic of the past.

All such games frittered away because there existed no associations to carry them forward from age to age. Chess could be perpetuated in India only by the existence of associations like that Central Chess Association.

The President hoped that this Association would attract a large number of enthusiasts from the public, and so perpetuate itself.

The prizes were then distributed.

With a vote of thanks to the President the function concluded.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY

Tribute To Work Of Dadar Branch Of Poona Seva Sadan Society

The fifth anniversary of the Dadar Branch of the Poona Seva Sadan Society was held on Sunday at Chabildas Lallubhai High School, Dadar. There was also a Swadeshi Exhibition at the same place at 8 o'clock in the morning which was declared open by the President, Rao Bahadur Bole, M.L.C., J.P., who welcoming the audience, appreciated the good work done by the institution in training the girls in sewing and embroidery work, and also in teaching them English.

The President deplored the poor response given by the Swadeshi dealers and manufacturers to the invitation of the Seva Sadan, and hoped the public would lend a helping hand in keeping the institution going.

The Secretary then read the report of the Association.

There was also a variety entertainment in the evening, in aid of the Society.

S. Indian Co-op. Consumers Society's Annual Day

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, Feb. 17.

The Second Annual Day of the South Indian Co-operative Consumers Society was celebrated on Sunday the 11th February, at the premises of the Sarasvathi Vidyalaya under the presidentship of Mr. A. Subramanya Iyer, Dy. Controller of Military Accounts.

Mr. B. Sreenivasa Iyer, Chairman of the Managing Committee gave a short account of the origin and growth of the Society and stated that the Society is steadily progressing and now has an average monthly sale of Rs. 2,000 per month.

Prof. Kale then made a short speech about Co-operative Stores and the meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer.

A STIMULATING CORDIAL

AND

RECUPERATIVE TONIC

OF

OUTSTANDING MERIT

LECIVIN

CONTAINS.

Malt, Lecithin, Cinchona Extractives and Vitamins

BENGAL CHEMICAL, CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street,

EAST & WEST

Insurance Co., Ltd.

Established—1913.

HEAD OFFICE: East & West Buildings. Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

561

Capable men of Character have successfully marked out a career in the "EAST & WEST" as field-workers and with industry and patience, have built up a permanent clientele.

Why not You?

The Capital required is will to work and be content with moderate returns at the start, being assured as years go on, of a substantial and increasing permanent income.

For further particulars please apply to:—

The Manager,
Head Office.

ESTD. 1871 EFFICIENCY

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY Ltd.

Head Office: FORT, BOMBAY

HIGH RECORD IN 1933

NEW BUSINESS

PROPOSED Rs. 1,62,53,000

COMPLETED Rs. 1,29,17,000

BONUS DECLARED

WHOLE LIFE

Rs. 26

ENDOWMENT

Rs. 21

PER 1,000 PER ANNUM

SECURITY ECONOMY

AGENTS WANTED

INSURE WITH

WESTERN INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., SATARA.

Total Business in force Rs. 2,00,00,000.

BONUS per thou. per year Whole Life Rs. 25 Edwt, Rs. 20 Liberal terms to Policy-holders & Salesmen. Please apply: MANAGER.

OUR READERS' RESPONSE TO BIHAR CALL

(Continued from page 6).

Bhanabhai Nichhabhai	1-5-3	
Bhikhabhai Vallabhbhai	1 4	
Chhibabhai Ratanji Vedchha	1 4	
Govindbhai Jogibhai	1 0	
Manilal Dajibhai	1 4	
Staff of Nava-Bharat Printing Press through Dhanjibhai Vallabhbhai	12 0	
Miscellaneous	51-1-9	
Rs.	253-3-3	
Patel Nagarbhai Valjibhai Nar	25 0	
Patel Dahyabhai Nathabhai Odh	25 0	
Patel Ambalal Babarbhai Odh	10 0	
Manilal Maganlal Dudhawalla	11 0	
Popular Printing Press Staff through Mr. B. N. Ambedkar as below :—	20-2-3	
Mr. B. G. Gaudbhir	5 0	
Mr. B. N. Ambardekar	3 8	
Miss Phillips	1 0	
Miss Indrapal Shukla	1 8	
Miss N. B. Desai	1 0	
Miss A. Jalil	1 0	
Miss Tukaram Mahadev	1 0	
Other Staff Workers	6-2-3	
Rs.	20-2-3	
Station Master, Vile Parle, Bombay (B. B. & C. I. Rly.) as below :—	40 0	
Amrutrao S. Sant	4 0	
Shripatram K. Bhatt	2 8	
Nandulal S.	2 8	
Balkrishna N.	1 0	
Prabhaker G.	1 0	
Damodar V.	1 0	
Jenabhai G.	1 0	
Ratanshaw C.	2 0	
Shantilal C.	1 0	
Ramsarup B.	2 0	
Jewanlal M.	1 4	
Chandravadan K.	1 4	
Sohanlal P.	1 0	
Chhaganlal N.	2 8	
Nagarji R.	5 0	
Raghunath B.	1 0	
Dherubhai G.	2 0	
Gordhanbhai A.	1 0	
Ishwarlal R.	1 0	
Pralhadji L.	1 0	
J. M. Patel	2 0	
Shahos Bhajia	0 8	
Station Hmeals	2 8	
Rs.	40 0	
Sarladevi Baldeo Varma	10 0	
Dwarkadas J. Vora	5 0	
Kapilprasad Mahasukhbhai Dave Agent, Ahmedabad as below :	21 0	
Amratlal Dahyabhai Ghia	1 0	
Gordhandas Maneklal	1 0	
Sakalchand Khodidas	1 0	
Shankerdas Umedram	5 0	
Photographer Vithaldas C. Shah	2 0	
Parsotamdas Somanath	2 0	
Chhanalal Amratlal	1 0	
Jivabhai Haribhai	1 0	
Shree Sarda Charan Pandit	1 0	
Jariwalla Nurmahmod Hussainbhai	5 0	
Bhogilal Mahsukhbhai	1 0	
Rs.	21 0	
B. B. & C. I. Rly., Bombay Central Station Telegraph and Enquiry Staff as below :—	33 4	
Becherbhai N.	5 0	
Balvantrai K.	5 0	
Minocher Framroz	5 0	
Bhanushanker V.	2 0	
Kantilal P.	2 0	
O. V. Krishna Rao	1 4	
A. N. Shivramkrishnan	1 0	
Natwarlal C.	1 0	
Bhanajram A.	1 0	
Sakerlal C.	1 0	
Jayantilal H.	1 0	
Himatlal U.	1 0	
Khanderao K.	1 0	
Girdherbhai V.	1 0	
Manubhai R.	1 0	
Shawakshaw E.	1 0	
Purushotam V.	1 0	
Laxmanrao B.	1 0	
Nariman and Kantilal	1 0	
Rs.	33 4	
Darabshaw Bapuji Vachha, Mazagaon Dock	5 0	
Ramkrishna Yashwant Dandekar, Mazagaon Dock	2 0	
From the Girls and Mistress of Gokaldas Tejpal Kanyasala	276 5	
Shah Bhikhabhai Gulabchand	2 0	
Sheh Vardhak Mitra Mandal	51 0	
M. D. M. G., Parsi Lady	100 0	
The Staff and Students of the Babu Panalal P. Jain High School 2nd instalment	157-1-6	
A Parsi Sympathiser	51 0	
Suresh Talgeri	1 0	
Keshavlal Nagarlal and others, Karachi, as below :—	23 4	
Keshavlal Nagardas, Karachi	5 0	
Keshavji Hirji, Karachi	5 0	
Prabhulal Trikamji, Karachi	3 0	
Bhupatlal Trikamji Karachi	2 0	
Karsanji, Karachi	2 4	
Bhaya Sahtu	1 0	
Jamadar Abhu Musa	5 0	
Rs.	23 4	
	Rs.	as.
R. B. Amin	3	0
X. Y. Z.	2	0
P. V. Kotwala	5	0
Ravindra Pramlal	5	0
From Port Sudan Vanik Mahajan through Seth Harakhchand Makanji	11,001	0
Staff of Messrs. B. Cawasji & Co., Byculla, Bombay	31	0
Bachuben Himatlal Sanghavi	6	4
Mrs. Motikor Chhaganlal Melapchand Shah	3	0
Chhaganlal Melapchand Shah	2	0
Rusi Merwan Irani	5	0
Dwarka Rameshwar Pardeshi, Hindu Hotel, Bhaji Market, Byculla, one day's sales of his tea shop	45-2-3	
Shankatha Pande Pardeshi, Pan-Bidi Shop, Byculla	5	0
Shree Kachhi Lohana Swayava Sevak Mandal as below :—	384	4
Shree Kachhi Lohana Swayav Sevak Mandal	51	0
Sjt. Nensi Tejpal	25	0
Sjt. Keshavji Jayaram	25	0
Jivaram Tokarshi	25	0
Naranji Parpea	25	0
Shamji Morarji	25	0
Odhavji Chanabhai	25	0
Purshotam Chatrabhuj	25	0
Sakarbai, widow of Dharshi Karamshi through Naranji Arjan	25	0
Mithabai, w/o Th. Khimji Devchand from her Trustees through Khimji Shamji	25	0
Sjt. Lohana Mitra through Anandji Mulji	10	0
Sjt. Gangji Kanji Contractor through Vithaldas	10	0
Sjt. Khimji Shamji Patel	7	8
Sjt. Manilal Samji Popat	5	0
Sjt. Thakarsi Narshi	5	0
Sjt. Premji Karamshi	5	0
Sjt. Trikamdas Velji	5	0
Sjt. Visanji Kanji	5	0
Sjt. Hariram Bhagyachand	5	0
Shivji Cooverjee	5	0
Bhimji Ratansi	5	0
Velji Chagpar	5	0
Jadavji Devkaran	5	0
Makanji Premji	5	0
Anupchand Manilal	5	0
Vishram Mavji	5	0
Mangalji Sunderji	2	0
Hirji Punjabhai	2	0
Vallabhji Naranji	2	0
Naranji Premji	2	0
Natvarlal Bhatt	2	0
Keshavji Chagpar	2	0
Cooverji Premji	1	4
Ramji Umershi	1	4
Narbheram Vallabhji	1	4
Rs.	384	4
Mr. Narayan	15	0
Healds and Reeds Mfg. Co., from their Staff and Labourers as below :—	59	0
Mr. V. K. Merchant	5	0
Mr. Savkur	5	0
Mr. Chimanlal	3	0
Mr. Raghunath	2	12
Mr. Kekashroo	2	0
Mr. Ganesh	2	0
Mr. Raval	2	0
Mr. Shrikant	1	0
Mr. Patil	1	0
Mr. Rangildas	1	0
Mr. Purshottamdas	1	0
Mr. Badoo Poova	1	0
Workmen	32	4
Rs.	59	0
Mr. S. L. Udiyaver	1	8
Narandas Bhikhabhai Parekh	5	0
Dwarkadas Dalsukhram Parikh	5	0
The Seeds Traders' Associations from their Brokers and Merchants as below :—	1,850-6-6	
Seth Laldas & Co.	101	0
Messrs. Rasis Manchand & Co.	101	0
Seth Banarasidas	101	0
Seth Gordhandas Jamnadas	101	0
Seth Girdhar Jagjivan	101	0
Seth Khimji Punjabhai	101	0
Seth Premji Dhanji	101	0
Messrs. Habib & Sons	101	0
Seth Narshi Nanji	51	0
Messrs. Murlidhar & Co.	51	0
Seth Kantilal Jethalal	51	0
Seth Mahasukhlal Popatlal	51	0
Seth Mulchand Laherchand	51	0
Seth Govindram Sekhsaria	51	0
Seth Haji Mamad Ayub	51	0
Seth Bapulal Ramchand	51	0
Seth Chatrabhuj Ladha	42	4
Tokarshibhai	31	0
Bhaichand Abaji	31	0
Damodar Kalyanji	25	4
Meghji Dungershi	25	4
Anopchand Shambhu	25	4
Hiralal Mohanlal	25	0
Gordhandas Ranchhoddas Contractor (Bachubhai)	25	0
Monji Gangji	25	0
Trikamdas & Co.	25	0
Prayji Naranji	25	0
Virji Vishram through Mulji	25	0
Papulal Laherchand	25	0
Manilal Maganlal	25	0
Seth Kanchanlal Mohanlal	25	0
Kheraja Damji	25	0
Popatlal Mulchand	25	0
Bhikhraj Harlal & Co.	25	0
Gopalji Kanji	25	0
Kasturchand Sarupchand	25	0
Narandas Mahadeo	25	0
Velji Naranji	25	0
Naranji Anandji	25	0
Bhogilal Gangaram	25	0
Narshi Velji	25	0
Shamji Randhir	25	0
Karmali Kasam	15	4
Kalidas Chunilal	15	0
Mathurdas Hargovind	15	0
Mangaldas Ramji	11	4
Keshavlal Mangalchand	11	0
Chandulal Jamnadas	11	0
Chimanlal Dolatchand	11	0
Manilal Keshavlal	11	0
Mansukh Hakamchand	11	0
Makanji Premji	10	4
Kalyanji Cooverji	10	4
Damji Hirji	10	0
Cooverji Asu	5	4
Shamji Velji	5	4
Monji Parshotam	5	4
Premji Kara	5	4
Velji Peraj	5	0
Talaksi Virchand	5	0
Lavji Mulji	2	0
Premji Hemraj	2	0
Popatlal Sunderji	2	0
Laghu Jethabhai	2	0
Haji Mamad Ayub	1	4
Nanji Bhavan	1	2
Ravji Khimji	1	0
Miscellaneous through Bhai B.	1	12
Rs.	20,82	2
Less.—Paid railway fare for volunteers to go Bihar and for alsocloths through Mongi Gangji	231-11-6	
Balance received Rs.	1,850-6-6	
Hussainali and Bros. Waglawalla	21	0
Chhotabhai Girdharbhai as below :—	6	0
Chhotabhai Girdharbhai Patel	3	0
Motibhai Dharsibhai	3	0
Rs.	6	0
Gulabchand Gablabhai	5	0
Tankankas Bandhu Class	5	0
Naginlal Narsidas	5	0
Shantiram Keshavram	1	0
The Staff of Neptune Assurance Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad as below :—	18	0
Chandulal G. Mehta	7	0
Mohanlal A. Doshi	4	0
Manilal P. Patel	3	0
Natvarlal L. Patel	2	0
Jivanlal H. Patel	2	0
Rs.	18	0
Staff and others of Navasari Railway Station through Tapidas Damodardas Desai as below :—	45	0
Mohanlal, Station-master	5	0
Gordhandas Deputy Station-master	2	0
Ramkrishna, Deputy Station-master	2	0
Labhshanker Ishvarlal	2	0
Tapidas Damodardas	3	0
Thakordas Bhimbhai	2	0
P. G. Dabke	1	0
Ratanlal Maganlal	1	0
Bhagvandas Vallabhdas	1	0
Chhotubhai Nathubhai	2	0
Ishvarlal Dahyabhai	2	0
Ranchhodji Jivanji Desai	2	0
Bhanushanker Ishvarlal	1	0
Ambalal Laxmiram	1	0
H. R. Mullan, Carting Agent	5	0
Cambay Saw Mill	5	0
Nijamudin Fajaludin	2	0
Cooverji Bhulabhai Desai	2	0
Gulabbhai Rambhai	2	0
Thakorlal Haribhai	1	0
Ganpatishanker Laxmiram	1	0
Rs.	45	0
Mrs. Ramabai Sarvottam Mahale, Kurjat as below :—	21	0
Mr. R. Nagraj	5	0
Mr. Wate	5	0
Mr. Doraiswamy.	2	0
Mr. G. Kilanderao	1	0
Mr. T. S. Krishnaswamy	1	0
Mr. Venkatswamy	1	0
Mr. B. R. Khot	1	0
Mr. Shanker Vishnoo	1	0
Mrs. Ramabai S. Mahale	1	0
Total collection of amounts less than a rupee	3	0
Rs.	21	0
Manilal and Laxmidas, Nagpur	2	0
Sympathisers of Versowa as below :—	215-2-3	
Mahaveer Pali Teli	10	4
Pilankar Brothers	10	0
Mrs. Shapurji Sorabji	10	0
Mrs. Hirabai Harischandra Guste	57	0
Dr. Laxman R. Dandekar	5	0
Hasenally Meherally	5	0
Abdul Ismail Peerbhoy	5	0
Bhagwandas Tulsidas Mody	5	0
Dondhbhoy Bata	5	0
A friend	5	0
Mahomad Sheriff Motorwala	5	0
Jivan Jetha Khoja	4	0
Miss Hiraben Chinoy	4	0
Posha Govind Nakhawa	3	0
Maya Ladgya Ratnya	2	0
Krishna Budha Bhanji	2	0
Bistur Pandu Bhobacha	2	0
Dr. Narayan R. Purandare	2	0
Rama Maya Patil	2	0
Manik Motiram Kaskar	2	0
A Sympathiser	2	0
Maneklal Chinoy	2	0
Harischandra Hiraji	2	0
Reva Hari & Co.	2	0
Sitaram Budhaji Dongrikar	2	0
Bala Motiram Kaskar	2	0
Narayan Motya Kaskar	2	0
Mankya Padma Hendro	1	8
Dharma Khandu Khavali	1	4
Namdeo Narayan Vital	1	4
Pandurang Bhana Kaskar	1	4
Mahadu Rama Guste	1	4
Gopal Shimga Chikoo	1	4
Harischandra Krishna Sathi	1	4
Motiram Krishna Patil	1	4
Keshav Prasad Pardeshi	1	4
Bala Hari Guste	1	4
Bhagwandin Kashi	1	2
Kashinath Dhaku Dhuri	1	0
Kalika Pardeshi	1	0
Bhantu Bhayya Pardeshi	1	0
Sunder Tailoring Shop	1	0
Shree Kisan Pardeshi	1	0
Sephi Company, Versowa	1	0
Krishna Sukoor	1	0
Rama Devji Pendanekar	1	0

(Continued on Page 8).

Announcement

We are glad to ANNOUNCE that the Company has made the PROGRESS mentioned below in its NEW LIFE business and thank all its POLICY-HOLDERS, SYMPATHISERS and FIELD-WORKERS for the unrestricted co-operation they have rendered to the Company, and trust that the same will be continued hereafter in greater measure.

	Rs.
NEW BUSINESS Received in 1933	1,11,45,000
NEW BUSINESS Completed in 1933	94,14,000

It will pay you to consult the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Co.,

before you insure.

Visit our STALL No. 64

in the INDIAN VILLAGE, H.O.H. FETE.

BOMBAY LIFE

Assurance Co., Ltd.,

Bombay Life Building, 45-47, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

THE

ARYAN MUTUAL

Life Assurance Society Ltd.

MUTUAL

SWADESHI

PROGRESSIVE

GUARANTEED BONUS Rs. 30-

For District & Provincial Agencies—Apply:

HEAD OFFICE:

Bruce St., Fort, BOMBAY.

AMBER TIPS TEAS "FAMOUS for consistent QUALITIES"

Insist on "Amber Tips" for tea of quality. Available everywhere in India.

AMBER TIPS TEA CO., LTD. BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

PRESIDENCY INSURANCE COMPANIES

LIFE PROVIDENT

Rs. 18 on WHOLE LIFE POLICIES

SPLENDID BONUS Per Annum

Rs. 15/- on ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

Rs. 20/- per Rs. 1,000 for the Quadrennium in the Provident Section.

For Excellent BONUS PROSPECTS INSURE with PRESIDENCY

For Agency terms write to the Head Offices at YORK BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

KHASIN Cures COUGHS and COLDS

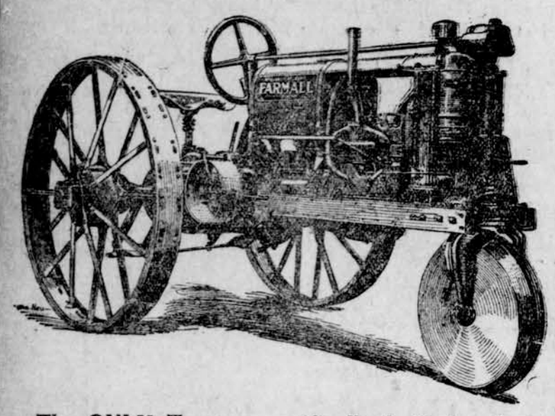
Obtainable at all Chemists

Amersey Khimji & Co. Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Bombay Representative:— L. N. SANE, B. A. 226, Charni Road.

McCORMICK DEERING

FARMALL TRACTOR



The ONLY Tractor specifically built for the cultivation of row crops.

Besides possessing ample power for tough ploughing, it will do a splendid ridging job and it is, therefore, an ideal Tractor for the Sugar-Cane Fields.

VOLKART BROS
ENGINEERS

Ballard Estate, - - - - - - BOMBAY

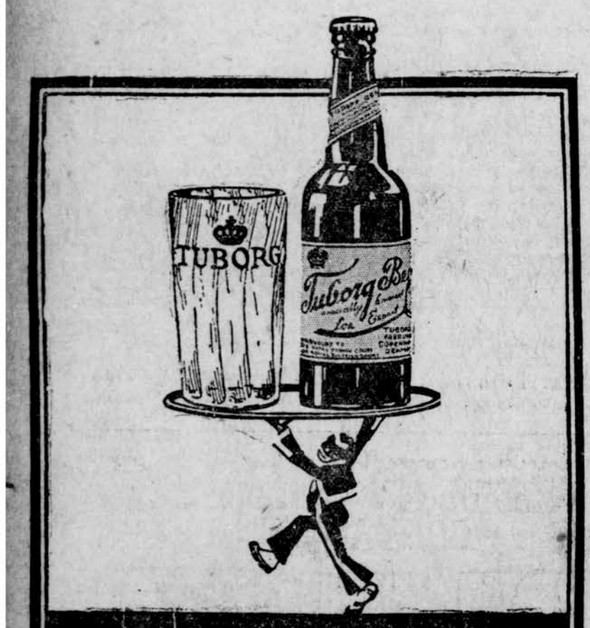
EVERY MECHANICAL DETAIL IS PERFECT

Many years of careful research and the installation of the most extensive plant, have been necessary for the production of the modern Raleigh. From the unique fork crown, pressed from the highest quality bright Sheffield steel, to the rustproof finish, every detail is mechanically perfect.

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL GOOD DEALERS

Agents: Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay and Poona.



TUBORG

A PEER AMONGST BEERS

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., Bombay.

SAFELY RELY ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS

OUR READERS' RESPONSE TO BIHAR CALL

(Continued from Page 7).

Gulamally Khoja	1	0	Mehta Laxmichand Khimchand	5	0
Rama Jethu Chikhale	1	0	Rajeshra Dhondu Anant		
Padma Divatya Bhanji	1	0	Gokle Agasi	5	0
Sadasive Dinkar Gadgil	1	0	Th. Laxmidas Sunderji, Agasi	5	0
Namdeo Khandu Bhanji	1	0	Kantilal Panachand Agasi	5	0
Shrawan Motya Divalya	1	0	Gangadas Jagjivan	5	0
Sukrya Bhowan Chamarcha	1	0	Kelawalla Laxmidas Parsotam	5	0
Ganpat Divtya Kapad	1	0	Free Manu Bejami Rumau Nandukhali	5	0
Govind Hira Lagade	1	0	Taitor Jamnadas Daji, Agasi	2	0
Bachubhoy Suleman	1	0	Anani Sakharam Gadre Agasi	2	0
Rajabally Mahamad Rajan and a piece of pure Khaddar.	1	0	S. Devidas & Co.	2	0
Kasam Mahomad Khoja	1	0	Birar Gujarati Navi Co.	2	0
Bhowan Mahadeo Bolga	1	0	Magela Madhu Kalu Narangiwalla	1	4
Pandu Ganu Katur	1	0	Patel Narayan Hari	1	0
Balkrishna Rama Shipe	1	0	Patel Yagneswar Daji Chandensar	1	0
Laxman Babu	1	0	Harishwar Daji Patel Chandensar	1	0
Dharma Rama Piklyamaducha	1	0	Vasanji Bhimbhai	1	0
Rambharose Lalluprasad	1	0	Karsanji Coovariwalla	1	0
Motiram Babulji Pisat	1	0	Someshwar Balkrishna	1	0
Gulam Hasah Kasam	1	0	Joshi Keshavlal Bapu	1	0
Laxman Babaji Damankar	1	0	Tailor Ramji Damodar	1	0
Kasam Alladin	1	0	Kasidas Hiralal	1	0
Narayan Bala Jugari	1	0	Vishnu Bhaskar & Co., Agasi	1	0
Anant Janardan Patil	1	0	Joshi Ramchandra Kasinath	1	0
Mangalsing Thakoor and a piece of cloth	0	8	Ratilal Hargovind	1	0
Janardan Rama	1	0	Miscellaneous	1	0
Mihilal Maikulal	1	0	Rs.	192	4
Sonwar Shinwar	1	0			
Kana Pandu Pedyacha	1	0	Mrs. D. P. Mistry	6	0
Devji Nagu Bhagat	1	0	Mrs. D. H. Sidhva	5	0
Miss Bhagubai Guste	1	0			
Padma Budhya Kalya	1	0			
Ramchandra Pandu Dandekar	1	0			
Ramji Babul Patil	1	0			
Mankya Shimga Sapale	1	0			
Padma Halya Sukbhane	1	0			
Bhaidas Gulabdas	1	0			
A Sympathiser	1	0			
Ramji Hiraji	1	0			
Mukarji Pranjivandas	1	0			
Baijanath Chandi Teli	1	0			
Bhagwandin Laxman	1	0			
Mulai Bishesoor	1	0			
Harischandra N. Maracha	1	0			
Dharma Vithal Bhungole	1	0			
Anant Sitaram Vaidya	1	0			
Raoji Kondoji Gaikwad	1	0			
Putalal Baldeo	1	0			
Narayan Hira Vital	1	0			
Bhowan Maya Gangle	1	0			
Sk. Abdul Karim Mahomad	1	0			
Shivshankarsing Ramsevaksing	1	0			
Krishna	1	0			
Tukaram Haman	1	0			
Surajbally	1	0			
Padma Banduk	1	0			
Pandurang Shimga Ramale	1	0			
Pandu Mahadu Ganucha	1	0			
Dharma Sonwar Londu	1	0			
Bhalchandra P. Khot	1	0			
Happy	1	0			
Mrs. Laxmibai L. Dandekar	2	0			
Miscellaneous	22	8 3			
Rs.	215	2 3			
Khusaldas Madanji Dalal		5 0			
Ramakant Maganlal Vakilna Surat		11 14			
S. P. Kelkar		1 0			
A Sympathiser		1 0			
Staff of Tulsidas Khimji, Clearing Agents, Bombay as below:		61 6			
Sheth Karsondas Tulsidas	5	0			
Sheth Ranchhoddas Goculdas	5	0			
Mr. Mathuradas Sunderji	2	0			
Mr. Liladhar Pragjee	2	0			
Mr. Kanji Bhagwandas	2	0			
Mr. Pragnarayan Ramlal	1	0			
Mr. Purshottam Jivraj	1	0			
Mr. Dorabshaw Bapuji Bhensh	1	0			
Mr. Vithaldas Morarji, Mama	1	0			
Mr. Ramkrishna Aiyar	1	0			
Mr. Khanderao Govind	1	0			
Mr. Vinayak Narayan	1	0			
Mr. Hiralal Bhagwandas	1	0			
Mr. Shanker Krishnaji	1	0			
Mr. Raghunath Narayan	1	0			
Mr. Ghansyam Gopal	1	0			
Mr. Harsukhrai Pranvallabh	1	0			
Mr. Dhondu Ramchandra	1	0			
Mr. Dowlat Anaji	1	0			
Mr. Harilal Girjashanker	1	0			
Mr. Yaswant Bhikhaji Ambedkar	1	0			
Mr. Vishnu Babaji Mistri	2	0			
Babban Ladoo	5	4			
Babbaji Ganu	2	4			
Genu Nenu	2	4			
Krishna Jabaji	1	4			
Narayan Dhagdu	1	0			
Miscellaneous	15	6			
Rs.	61	6			
From the Merchants of Virar and Agasi 2nd instalment as below: (1st Instalment was received on 30th January 1934 Rs. 501).		192 4			
Chhaganlal Madhavji Tobacco Merchant	25	0			
Shah Prabhudas Bhagvandas Agasi	15	0			
Seth Bamanji Pestanji Agasi	15	0			
Mukadam Govind Ramji & Co., Karnak Bunder	15	0			
Shah Vallabhdas Mangaldas	11	0			
Seth Dhanjishah Kavasji Kuvariwalla	11	0			
Rana Lalubhai Bhikhabhai's & Co. Gandeviwalla	11	0			
Dr. Balkrishna Nilcanth Purandhar, Agasi	10	0			
Patel Balkrishna Amba Daisarwalla	7	0			
Tailor Damodar Trikam Agasti	5	0			
Joshi Dhirajram Bhaishanker Agashi	5	0			
Pandurang Govind Naik Koparaker	5	0			

RELIEF COMMISSIONER IN BIHAR

PATNA, Feb. 17.

Mr. W. B. Brett, I. C. S., who has been appointed Relief Commissioner, arrived from England to assume charge of his new duties. Mr. Gubbay, former Chief Engineer, who is understood to have been appointed Supply Officer, also arrived.—A. P.

REQUEST TO AGA KHAN

Come To 'Quake Stricken Area, Say Muslim Relief Committee

Mr. Khondkar Mohsin Ali, Publicity Officer, Monghyr, writes:—

Mr. Abdul Hoosen Karimbhoy Jhanjarya, a merchant of Bombay who is visiting North Bihar came to Monghyr and discussed the housing problem and how to help the purdah women who prefer starvation and silence to begging. The Monghyr Muslim Relief Committee's distribution of food stuff has much diminished.

The Marwari Sudhar Samity rendered yeoman service to the sufferers and fed other workers and volunteers.

The Monghyr Muslim Relief Committee has sent a wire requesting His Highness the Aga Khan to come to the 'quake stricken area and assuage the manifold sufferings of the distressed.

GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY

PATNA, February 17.

The Government gave a garden party this afternoon wherein a large number of officials and non-officials were present. His Excellency inquired individually from the guests their losses and showed much solicitude to those who suffered from earthquake. Those present were highly impressed with His Excellency's sympathy.—United Press.

MOONJE INSPECTS HINDU RELIEF WORK

PATNA, February 17.

Dr. Moonje arrived here today. He told a representative of the Associated Press that he would be leaving to-morrow on a tour of the affected parts of Bihar with a view to inspecting the relief organisation run by the Hindu Mahasabha, particularly to afford protection to Hindu orphans, temples and cows.

He said that the Mahasabha organisation would co-operate with other relief organisations so far as the question of general relief was concerned.

Pundit Malaviya is expected here this evening.—A.P.

ALL INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, February 18.

Yesterday's depression over the East United Provinces is filling up rapidly, but a shallow pressure area still lies over Chota Nagpur and Bengal. A fairly widespread thunderstorm and rain have fallen in those divisions and in Bihar and Assam, while a few thundershowers also occurred in Orissa and Burma. A fresh western disturbance has affected the North-West Frontier. The temperature remains above normal in North-West India.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Rangoon one inch; Myitkyama a quarter; Gauhati, Berhampore and Jalpaiguri one; Dhubri, Mymensingh and Boora three-quarters; Dibrugarh, Burdwan, Naya Dimka and Purnea a half; Dinjapur, Daltoganj, Hazaribagh, Tezpur and Silchar a quarter.

Forecast:—Scattered thundershowers will occur in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Ganjam Coast and Burma and possibly on the North-West Frontier.—A.P.

AN ALL SEASON "BEVERAGE"

CONTAINS milk scientifically dried, malt extract, cocoa, vitamins, A, B, C, D, glycero-phosphates of calcium, potassium and sodium.

Milkotine is recommended by medical men in cases of impaired digestion, nervous collapse, convalescence, etc.

It builds bones and muscles of children, and can be freely used by nursing mothers and invalids.

Milkotine

SOLD AT ALL CHEMISTS.

The ALEMBIC CHEMICAL Works Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY. BARODA.

NOW!

a BIGGER tablet

for the same low price—

Ask for the NEW

HAMĀM Toilet Soap

(Free from animal fat)

Made by
THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, TATAPURAM

London's Football Hopes Dashed

Only Arsenal Will Play For Association Cup

Thrilling Game Watched By Record Crowds

LONDON, Feb 17

London's hopes of having three teams in the sixth round of the Football Association Cup were dashed when it was seen that the Spurs and Chelsea had lost and the Arsenal were the only winners, but the latter would certainly attempt to uphold the prestige of the South with Portsmouth against the Hidland teams Three hundred and twenty-eight thousand people watched the Cup matches and the gate receipts amounted to about 25,000 sterling.

Crowd of 61,000 watched the hard and thrilling game at Highbury. The defences of both the sides were brilliant. The Arsenal with a close-passing attack opened the score through Jack 10 minutes before the interval and the sides changed ends, with the Arsenal leading by the only goal scored in the game. On resumption Derby played with desperation, but the Arsenal defence held out against very heavy pressure.

At Liverpool the home team pressed hard from the start, but Milsom opened score for Bolton early in the first half. Liverpool made strong attacks, but the Bolton defence was sound. At the change-over Bolton led with the only goal scored in the first half Amateur G. T. Taylor and Westwood scoring in quick succession in the second-half completed the score.

GROUND RECORD AT SWANSEA

At Swansea 29,700 people paid at the gates which is the ground record. The Portsmouth wingforwards considerably troubled the home defence. The game provided plenty of thrills and Worrall (in his first appearance in Cup match) scored shortly before the interval. In the second-half the storming raids by Swansea failed to overcome the magnificent defence.

Preston had the ground record of 40,180 spectators who saw the home team beat Northampton by 4 goals to nil. Against the run of play MacGuire, Northampton centre half, put through his own goal and Palethorpe increased Preston's advantage half-an-hour after the kickoff. The sides changed over with Preston leading with two goals to nil. Soon after resumption Palethorpe scored again this time from the centre by Fitton. Six minutes from time Palethorpe completed the hat-trick.

The gates were closed 10 minutes before the start of play at Hillsborough where attendance numbered 60,000. Rimmer for Sheffield Wednesday opened the score 10 minutes after the commencement of play. Herd, however, equalised 10 minutes before the interval with a shot from 25 yards. The sides changed over with one goal each. Almost immediately on resumption Dewar put Wednesday ahead, but Herd again equalised for Manchester City.

SPURS BEATEN.

At Tottenham 44,000 spectators were present when the home-team lost to Aston Villa by the only goal scored in the game. The centre halves dominated the play and Spurs missed the chances of scoring, owing to inaccurate shooting. The teams changed ends without scoring. Soon after resumption Astley put on the goal from a short square pass from Beresford and Spurs were very unlucky not to equalise in the last minutes.

Thrilling football was witnessed at Stoke where in the fast and fluctuating game Matthews opened the home side's score quarter hour before the interval. Matthews increased the Stokes lead quarter of an hour after resumption and a minute later Oakton reduced the lead by scoring from a penalty kick. Johnson, however, increased the Stokes advantage half hour before the end.

At Birmingham, Leicester were more dangerous of the two teams and Chandler with a header gave the visitors the lead before the sides changed ends. Chandler then put Leicester further ahead but Haywood reduced the lead—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, February 17.

Following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules:—

Batley 10, Hunslet 7;

Barrow 10, Swinton 5;

Bradford 30, Featherstone Rovers 6;

Castleford 15, Wakefield Trinity 3;

Halifax 16, St. Helens 8;

Hull Kingston 8, York 12;

Keighley 15, Oldham 18;

Leeds 23, Hull 5;

Leigh 16, Bramley 7;

Rochdale Hornets 21, Dewsbury 7.

Salford 30, Warrington 2;

St. Helens Recs 7, Huddersfield 5;

Widnes 7, London Highfield 5;

Wigan 39, Broughton Rovers 0.

SCOTTISH CUP

Scorers' Names

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The following scored in the respective matches played in the Scottish Cup Third Round:—

Albion: Renwick (Five), Browning.

Ross County: Ross

Celtic: F. Odornell &Twice), Mcgrory.

Falkirk: Bartram.

Aberdeen: Love.

Motherwell: Macfadyen (Thrice) Ferrier, Stevenson.

Queen of South: Cumming, Tulip, Mcgowan

The following scored in the respective matches played in the first division of the Scottish League:

Kilmarnock: Maxwell (Twice).

Clyde: Meguiloch (Twice).

Queens Park: Browning, Lyon (from penalty),

Dundee: Rennie, Rankine (Twice), Blyth.

Ayr: Brae, Mcgibbon.—Reuter's Special.

SCOTTISH RUGGERITES AGAINST IRELAND

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, February 17.

Following are the Scottish ruggerites against Ireland at Murrayfield on February 21:—

Brown; Dick; Shaw; Lind; Fyfe; J. Cotter (Hillhead High School), Iogan, Ritchie; G. Cottington (Kelso); J. Morrice (Aberdeen Grammer School), Beattie; Stewart; Lambie; Waters and J. Watherston (Edinburgh Wanderers). Cotter; Cottington; Morrice and Watherston are new caps.

INTER-VARSITY HOCKEY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

At Beckenham in the inter-varsity hockey, Cambridge beat Oxford by 4 goals to 1.

CHILD WELFARE IN HYDERABAD

Prince Opens Second Centre

HYDERABAD, Feb. 17.

Prince Azamjah, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering that included Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Kishen Pershad, Col. Norman Valker and others, performed the opening ceremony of the second of the two Child Welfare Centres in the city.

Sir Bansilal who has endowed the centres, in a welcome speech, requested Prince Azamjah to declare them open. He expressed the hope that the centre which had been erected at a cost of rupees twenty thousand, would serve its purpose to the fullest extent.

Col. Norman Walker, in a brief speech, paid tribute to the generosity of Sir Bansilal which had made the construction of the centre possible.

Sir Bansilal was later at home to the guests.—A. P.

DROWN THE WHITE PAPER!

Lively Condemnation By H. H. The Aga Khan's Old Friend

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mushir Hussain Kidwai, who was the guest of H. H. the Aga Khan during his stay in Delhi says in the course of a press statement:—

Because H.H. the Aga Khan failed to create one organisation with ten presidents and twenty secretaries, he failed to merge the ten or twelve Muslim organisations into one. But he has done a better work and that is that has cleared to a very large extent the communal for which darkening the sky and which was making it easier for the die-hards in England and India to carry their own point of view. Just as a Muslim I am an ultra-Muslim-a pan-Islamist-in the same way as an Indian I am an ultra-nationalist and I am crying for the moon and I will not be content until either I bring down the moon or I get to the moon with the banner of India in my hand. So, personally, I cannot be satisfied until the White Paper is drowned simultaneously in the Thames and the Ganges. But I wish these 12 men of the East, who performed the miracle of presenting a joint-memorandum although they belonged to different communities and parties, had a little more courage of their convictions and got a larger number of Indians to endorse their memorandum. The old saying was "something is better than nothing," and the new saying is that anything is better than the White Paper."—A.P.

CAPITATION PAYMENTS

C.-in-C. Throws Light In Council Of State

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

Before Sir Guthrie Russell presented the Railway Budget in the Council of State, Mr. Hossain Imam asked: What is the average period of the service of different arms of British Army with colours and in reserve?

The Commander-in-Chief replied: The period varies in different branches of the army but the average may be taken at about seven years with colours and about five years in reserve.

Mr. Hossain Imam: What is the average number of new recruits drafted to India from England each year and what is their average age?

The Commander-in-Chief: The number of man drafted to India this year is 7,648 and their average age is 21 years. This is rather below the figure for the previous year but it would be impossible without expenditure and great deal of time and trouble to arrive at the average figures.

CAPITATION CHARGES.

Mr. Hossain Imam: What was the amount of capitation charge paid by India for years 1931-32 and 1932-33 and when was capitation charge last assessed?

The Commander-in-Chief: In 1925-26 capitation payments were fixed provisionally at a lump sum of 1,400,000 sterling for army and 111,000 sterlisg for Air Force pending examination of the claims of the Government of India and counter claims of the War Office and Air Ministry. As to what "per capita" rate should be. I am afraid I cannot give exact financial effect of the recommendations contained in the Capitation Tribunal's report (paragraphs 29, 30 and 31). Calculations had to be worked out in England and no attempt had been made so far as I am aware to assess the result of each recommendations separately. The main point, however, is that although an increase in capitation rate has had to be admitted for Air Force, the claims of War Office accepted, would havve come to 2,580,000 sterliny, whereas the award of the Tribunal has brought amount to be paid by India to a figure below sum of 1,000,400 sterling provisionally fixed in 1925-26.

The House adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

SUSPECT ARRESTED TWO YEARS AFTER CRIME

DELHI, (By Mail.)

After absconding for about two and a half years one Diwan Chand was hauled up on Tuesday last before Mr. A. Isar, for alleged cheating an employee of a local firm of preserved fruit merchants.

The prosecution alleged that on September 9, 1931, the accused went to the shop of Har Narain Gopinath in Khari Baoli and gave a letter to L. Mul Chand, an employee of the shop. The letter was alleged to have been written by L. Mul Chand's brother-in-law saying that the bearer of the letter should be helped financially if he wanted some money. The accused borrowed Rs. 21. L. Mul Chand afterwards came to know that his brother-in-law had sent no such man to him. He lodged a complaint with the police.

PLIGHT OF BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 4).

forts to bring the yen much nearer to par. 'The main cause of Japanese success'—and I say this in the interests of Lancashire, although I know it will be resented by Lancashire manufacturers—'is her superior efficiency'. Japan has far more modern machinery (automatic looms, for example) than is the rule in Lancashire, and a superior organisation, whilst her labour is almost as well educated as our own. The reason why Japan has been able to achieve this greater efficiency is because her cotton industry is, in the main, a new industry. Accordingly, it is not waterlogged by such scandalous overcapitalisation as took place (in Lancashire even more than elsewhere) during the boom years. It is this that has made the scrapping of old, and the laying-in of new, machinery financially impossible in older established mills, despite the fact that new machinery is the crux of the situation. In the British hosiery industry, for instance, the more prosperous firms are, as a rule, the younger firms, for they have the new machinery. This country is quite capable of supplying the new machinery, but because our manufacturers cannot afford, it is going to Japan."

"IN DERELICT LANCASHIRE."

The above diagnosis may be supplemented by the testimony of a Lancashire worker. Miss Hilda Hallworth, Secretary, Great Harwood Women's Section, herself an unemployed weaver, contributes an article under the caption "In Derelict Lancashire" to the 'Labour Woman" of January 1934, describing the conditions in Great Harwood, in the course of which she says: "I am an unemployed weaver like many a thousand more in the town. It is difficult trying to keep the Section together as most of the women are living on the Means Test. ..... I am sorry to say that during the past twelve months the conditions here have become worse. The prospects this winter are so black that people are losing hope. How they got through last winter no words of mine can describe, but live they must, and find their necessities from the meagre and insufficient family income. On several occasions when the Ministry of Labour Unemployment Percentage List for the area was publised Great Harwood headed the list. Out of the twenty-two cotton mills in the town only six are running and not all of them on full work. We have no other industry to supplement the loss of the Indian 'dhootie' trade, and our only chance of a revival is a better understanding with India and the Indian people. Social reformers coming to our town are amazed at the situation, but leave us to muddle through. They have no solution to our problems. Japan, with her modern machinery, her system of production, her national basis of buying and selling, has ousted Lancashire from the cotton markets of the world. As a result the skilled operative has suffered reductions in wages and we have conditions unparalleled in the history of Lancashire. The "More Looms" system has neither benefited the weaver nor brought any prosperity to the industry, but it has made the weaver the spectre of what he was previously open cut-throat competition enabling some employers to make their own terms with the workers against the county agreements arrived at between the Unions and the Federation of employers, which are flouted at any possible opportunity.' Firms in our town, in order to gain advantage over other manufacturers, have instituted a fee of ten pounds per weaver for the right to become a worker in the mill, which is put down under the guise of share capital in the company concerned. Terms like this are offered to people who have been living on transitional payments for over twelve months. Should the worker not be able to find ten pounds in hard cash, he can have four looms provided he pays 10s. per week out of his earnings till he has paid off the sum."

A PLAIN MORAL.

The extracts given above are pretty long, but I do not think an apology is needed for giving them here, since they bear an eloquent testimony to the secret of Japan's success in the competition in the piece-goods markets and also carry a plain moral for those who are interested in the existence and prosperity of the mill industry in Bombay. As pointed out by Mr. Pickering, the handicap of overcapitalisation is preventing the Lancashire manufacturers from installing new modern machinery in their mills. The Bombay mills suffer from the same handicap as well as from those which are incidental to the managing agency system and from those which are due to antiquated methods of production, purchase and sale, in short, which are due to inefficiency in many respects. As regards lower wage costs in Japan, Lancashire may may have some ground to complain against that country in that behalf, but Bombay can have none. At present the wages of spinners and weavers in Bombay have been cut to the very bone and it is impossible that the wages of similar workers can be lower in Japan. Not to go far away, it would be found that the wages of textile workers in Ahmedabad even are higher than those in Bombay. Still there has been no improvement in the condition of Bombay's mill industry. It is popularly supposed that the prosperity of Ahmedabad is due to cheaper labour there. It is, in fact, nothing but a superstition. Some millowners in Bombay had pinned their faith to the "More Looms' system. The result was the same as was obtained in Lancashire, as described by Miss Hallworth. Thus another superstition has also been exploded. The device resorted to by some Lancashire millowners of charging a fee for giving employment under the guise of share capital in the company has also its counterpart in Bombay where the workers seeking employment in a mill had, a few months back, to purchase shares of that company if they were to be provided with employment.

In short, to give protection to the mill industry of Lancashire and Bombay is to subsidise inefficiency. Bombay having been compelled to reduce the prices made common cause with Lancashire and we have the Lees-Mody Pact, which may benefit to some extent the Lancashire mill industry but it is sure to keep Bombay where it is. The advantages of protection will be reaped by Ahmedabad and other mofussil centres. Like Oliver Twist Bombay will have to ask for more protection after a few months' experience. Is this protection going to be an unending affair? How long are the consumers to be penalised for the inefficiency of the 'Swadeshi' as well as the British capitalists? Is protection to be unconditional so far as the wages of the workers are concerned? If the consumers are to be penalised have they not the right to ask that the workers be paid adequate wages?

HORSE SHOW IN NEW DELHI

NEW DELHI, February 17.

A record crowd was present on the final day of the Imperial Horse Show, when His Excellency the Viceroy attended and the Countess of Willingdon gave away the prizes. A large number of members of the legislature, besides officials of the Government of India, with their wives were among the thousands of spectators assembled at the Irwin Amphitheatre on Saturday afternoon. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and other members of the Viceroy's Executive Council were also present.

The Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon watched the final judging of hunters heavy weight class in which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Wotan won the first prize.

Their Excellencies also witnessed the display by the Kashmir State troops and E Battery. Among others who attended were His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir the Maharaja of Baroda, Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda and the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

THE WINNERS.

There were 18 classes of jumping, British Officers tent-pegging and the hunters' heavy-weight for eliminating, and they were finally judged in the afternoon. The Challenge Cup presented by the Maharaja of Kashmir and the first prize of Maharaja of Jodhpur for open hacks horses were won by "King's Bounty" owned by the Maharaja of Kashmir. The Maharaja of Kapurthala's prizes to the winner and the second for double harness class were won by Mona Remount Depot horses. The first prize for polo ponies heavyweight, presented by the Maharaja of Kashmir was won by his own horse, Rousseaux. The Maharaja of Morvi's prize for the yearling class of the Indian Young Stock, colts and fillies by "approved stallions" was won by Persephone.

SUCCESSFUL SHOW.

The Horse show was considered very successful all round There were many improvements over the last year's show, except that the experts considered that the British Officers' jumping was not up to the last year's standard.—A.P.

Patna.—The Governor invited the members of the Bihar Legislative Council to a party at Government House on Saturday afternoon and informally discussed with them the earthquake situation.—A. P.

S. AFRICAN CRICKET TEAM TO VISIT INDIA?

Negotiations Opened For Official Visit, And Arranging Five Tests To Be Played

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

The possibility of a South African Cricket team visiting India shortly is suggested in a letter received by the Hon. Secretary, Indian Cricket Board of Control, from the Chairman, of the Metropolitan and Suburban Cricket Association, Cape Town, South Africa.

The letter says that negotiations are opened for the official visit of a fully representative South African Cricket team to tour India (which the letter describes as a wonderful and interesting country). The proposal is for matches to be played in all provinces, with five Test Matches. The duration of the test matches and financial and social sides of the programme have been entirely left to the Indian Board to decide.

The letter remarks that the Chairman expects the team to be stronger than the team that visited England in 1924 and Australia in 1932. He further trusts that his suggestion will meet with the kind and sympathetic consideration of the Indian Cricket Board and that the visit will help in cementing the relations between India and South Africa.

REPLY FROM LORD HAILSHAM.

In reply to congratulations sent to the M. C. C. by Mr. Grant Govan, President, Board of Control, after the Third Test Match at Madras, the following message has been received by the Indian Board of Control from Lord Hailsham, President of the M. C. C.:—

"Many thanks for your generous congratulations, I am glad to learn that the visit has been such a great success. I am sure our team have appreciated their welcome in India, and have enjoyed the sportsmanship and fine cricket which they have met throughout their tour."—A. P.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST SHANTI GOPAL SEN

MIDNAPORE, February 17.

The Special Tribunal trying Santi Gopal Sen in connection with the supplementary Burge Murder Conspiracy case framed charges to-day against him under Section 120-B of the Indian Penal Code read with Section 302 I.P.C. for conspiring with several others to murder District Magistrates and other High Government officials and in pursuance thereof Mr. Burge was murdered on September 2 last.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The prosecution examined 45 witnesses.—United Press.

PROTEST AGAINST ARREST OF JAWAHAR

NAGPUR, February 17.

At a public meeting of the citizens held this evening at the Town Hall under the Presidentship of General Awari a resolution protesting against the arrest and imprisonment of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was unanimously adopted.

The Executive Committee Nagpur Textile Union has also adopted a similar resolution.—United Press.

WORKING-CLASS AND NATIONAL STRUGGLE

All India Conference At Jubbulpore

NAGPUR, February 17.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Vice-president, All-India Trade Union Congress, in the course of a press statement announces that an all-India working class, political conference will meet at Jubbulpore during Easter holidays.

Members of working class organisations subscribing to the Trade Union Congress, Political Programme are invited to attend as delegates. A strong Reception Committee is being formed at Jubbulpore.

The main object of the conference is, to determine the manner in which Indian working class shall participate in the struggle for National Independence.—United Press.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN MADRAS

MADRAS, February 17.

A special train conveying about 59 American tourists arrived here to-day from Calcutta. They leave to-night by special train for Colombo, where they will join the rest of the party who will be arriving there by the "Empress of Britain". The whole party comprise of about 300 who are out on a world tour.—A.P.

FRIENDS FILE SUIT AGAINST EACH OTHER

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

A railway guard, Allahrakhio Mohmedali Daudpota, filed in November last a complaint for house trespass, abuses and intimidation against one Allahdino son of Jhangalkhan, a clerk in the Customs Department, in the court of Mr. Alibux Chana, Additional City Magistrate. The magistrate dismissed the complaint and discharged the accused remarking that as the complainant and accused were formerly on good terms with each other, the offence of house trespass, abuses and intimidation, as described by the prosecution, is too trivial for action being taken by any person of ordinary sense and temper of the class to which the parties belong.

Allahdino in turn filed a complaint against Allahrakhio, complainant in the above mentioned case, for defamation in the court of Mr. W. N. Richardson, City Magistrate, under Section 500, I.P.C. The case has been transferred to the file of Mir Ayubkhan, Special First Class Magistrate, and is fixed for hearing on the 26th instant.

COUNCILLORS THREAT TO LEAVE HALL

Incident In Lyallpur Municipal Meeting

LYALLPUR, Feb. 17

"If you allow yourself to be dictated by a section of the house we should be allowed to leave the House." You want to read a statement which is in your hands and you dare not," declared Seth Ram Narian and Babu Ganesh, Dutt, Municipal Commissioners addressing the Chair during the debate on the question of formation of sub-committees at the general meeting of the Municipal Committee held last evening in the Town Hall under the presidentship of Mr. David the Vice-President, who is officiating as President until the notification of the election of the President.

The President, it is said had prepared a list of appointments to the various sub-committees but some members wanted that sub-comittees should be appointed at a general meeting or the power of appointiny sub-committees be delegated to the President and Vice-President.

After a heated debate, the House decided to delegate the power of appoinment sub-comdent as the President could not function until his appointment is gazetted.—(United Press).

FREE INTERVIEW FOR DR. MOONJE

KAPURTHALA, Feb 17

It is reported that no restrictions have been so far imposed on Dr. Moonje regarding interview with the members of the local Hindu Sabha and that he will be given the fullest opportunity to discuss and guide leaders of Hindu opinion.

The exact date of his arrival has again become a matter of speculation.—(United Press).

UNITE TO DEFEND RIGHTS

AHMEDABAD, February 17.

The latest issue of "Mazdur Sandesh" an organ of labour association contains an article written by a representative of the textile worker's association committee, which asks the workers to unite themselves to withstand the inroads of Millowners.

A message from Bhavnagar says that the management of the Bhavnagar Mills have willingly reduced the hours of working from 10 hours to 9 hours.—United Press.

DRUGGIST'S MISTAKE CAUSES DEATH OF CHILD

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

A sad story of how a two year old child died under most tragic circumstances due to the fatal mistake of a druggist who supplied poison instead of medicine, was related by the unfortunate mother of the child in tears before Mr. A. C. Dutt, City Coroner, and a Jury on Tuesday last when an inquest was held on the body of Lala Babu, the boy in question.

The mother of the deceased stated that a Kaviraj prescribed some pills to be mixed with extract of 'Tepari' for her son who was suffering from liver trouble. A servant brought the extract from a druggist's shop and she administered the medicine to her boy. His mouth soon became inflamed and he got very much restless. He was removed to Medical College Hospital where he died soon after admission.

The liquid that was supplied from the shop of Jibon Krishna Ghosh was subsequently found, on examination, to be sulphuric acid. Ghosh was arrested by the police. He said to the Coroner that he knew nothing about the poison.

The Jury returned the verdict that the death was caused by sulphuric acid poisoning.' The Jury further found that the acid was supplied from the shop of Jibon Krishna Ghosh.

Dangers Of Mody-Lees Pact

IT WILL NOT HELP INDIAN COTTON GROWER

The All India Swadeshi Sangh has issued the the following bulletin:

As was expected the volume of criticism against the Indo-Japanese Agreement and the Mody-Lees Pact on the part of Indian commercial interests is increasing. The fact that the recommendations of the Tariff Board regarding protection to the indigenous textile industry were not made available to the public until the two agreements were concluded has naturally roused great public resentment. The significant thing is that there is a divergence in outlook between the Bombay millowners and textile interests in the mofussil, which have great hopes of depending upon the larger consumption of Indian cotton for increasing their output. The criticism of the two agreements from the mofussil interests is indicative of the popular feeling. The parlous condition of the Bombay textile industry appears to have warped its quality of independent thinking and it has succumbed more easily to the Lancashire proposals.

WILL HE BENEFIT?

The point to be considered first and foremost is how far India can achieve textile efficiency and also be on the road to satisfy all her textile demands in the country itself, making full use of the raw material available.

Unless a wider use is made of Indian cotton, the textile industry in this country cannot be considered truly national and any protection given to it is only a tax upon the consumer. Will the Indian cotton grower benefit by the Lancashire—Bombay agreement? Has he any chance also of profiting by the Indo-Japanese Pact? The understanding with Lancashire is only an amplification of the principle of Imperial Preference. It does not secure as assured market for Indian cotton in any part of the Empire in return for the preferential treatment for British textile fabrics because no Government in the Empire is statutorily compelled to purchase a definite annuar amount of India's cotton produce. The efforts made in Lancashire to popularise the use of Indian cotton are only a gesture of good will, but let be remembered that this good-will is dependent upon the increased petronage by India of Lancashire textiles. There is in the Indo-Japanese Agreement a provision that Japan takes a stipulated quota of raw cotton from India but the point is that the price which the Indian cotton grower will obtain through this outlet of export will not necessarily be remunerative. It is world factors which determine the price of cotton and the crutches provided in the two agreements are not likely to help the Indian farmer to stand up and put up a fight for obtaining a competitively fair price for his produce.

HOW TO HELP THE GROWER.

The best way to safeguard the interests of the Indian cotton grower is to inaugurate a radically new policy of regulating the exchange in favour of India, of arranging the tariff schedule in such a manner that it does not benefit only a few vested interests operating in this country, and of giving such financial assistance to the agriculturists as will help them in extending the area of cultivation. The State must take greater interest in the question of marketing the preduce through co-operative means and in the question of devising effective methods to eradicate the growing evil of rural indebtedness. It is true that in certain provinces the State has already shown indications of its deep concern in regard to this vital and complicated question of rurel indebtedness but unless there is a revision in the methods of assessing land revenue no real relief can be given to the ryot So long as the present scale of assessent remains he will have recourse to the 'Sawkar' whom it will be difficult to elimnate.

It is but natural that a large section of the public should justifiably look upon the Lancashire-Bombay pact and the agreement with Japan as a device to offer subsidies to India's most important competitors in the textile market. This method of offering subsidies is bound to effect unfavourably the indigenous textile industry. The introduction of a quota system will operate in a harmful manner because it will retard our progress towards textile self-sufficiency. It is not by these methods that Japan developed within the short space of 20 years her own textile industry. It is due to her enterprise in co-operative buying and selling, her determination to cut down overhead charges and her anxiety to offer the workers "real" wages in the shape of higher amenities of life, that she has shown such remarkable progress. In 1929 her export trade to India rose to 198 million yens. In 1914 it was only 26 million yens. Her textile exports to India jumped in 1929 to the amazing total of 109.1 million yens in regard to cotton tissues only. The year before they were only 70.2 million yens. Although the Swadeshi movement in this country made itself felt in a very active form in the years 1931 and 1932, the Japanese exports to India in cotton tissues were valued at 80 6 million yens in 1932 although the year before they had gone down to 49.9 million yens only. This is an indication how that country is determined to take every measure possible to keep up her export trade with India. The retention of a duty of 75 per cent on Japanese cotton fabrics would not have deterrel her from pushing on her Indian trade.

THE HOLLOW WARES INDUSTRY.

The Assembly did well on Wednesday last in reinserting in the Tariff Amending Bill the protection proposed to the Hollowware industry in this country by the Tariff Board by passing the amendment of Mr. Lahari Chaudhari. that such protection which the Select Committee had omitted to give should be reintroduced in the measure. It is interesting to note that Mr. Chaudhari had to organise a kind of Swadeshi Museum of enamelled hollow-ware articles made in India on his desk in order to educate his colleagues, official and non-official and convince them that an industry in which about Rs. 10 lacs worth of Indian capital was already invested and which would be able to supply all our wants in this line, if encouraged through legislative protection, deserved the practical sympathy of India's legislators. India imports annually about 22 lakhs worth of hollow-wares. Fifty per cent of these imports relate to photographic requisites and hospital appliances. So it cannot be said that increased duty on these imports will hit the consumer hard. The industry is already well established in Calcutta Amritsar Karachi and Poona. There is no doubt that if the inrush of foreign imports is checked there will be greater inducement to Indian capital to organise industry in other places in India also. It was also mentioned during the debate on Mr. Chaudhari's motion that if Tatas could roll a cheaper type of metal, one of the most valuable ingredients for the industry will be provided to it in order to turn out first grade articles. At present Japan specializes in them and is able to sell them cheap because they come almost duty free to India and the duty on iron utilised for purposes of such manufacture is refunded.

IMPORTS OF HOSIERY.

In passing the Tariff Amending Bill the Assembly has wisely agreed to the Povernment proposals regarding the increased duties on hosiery imports. The special pleading of Mr. Ghuznavi on behalf of the poor Indian consumer looked very much like a special plea for the Japanese importer. If there is any industry in which Japan has practiced systematic dumping it is hosiery manufacture, the articles being made particularly suitable for Indian conditions and priced so low as to eliminate importing competition from any other country. The imports of woollen hosiery in India have increased steadily during the last three years. To these imports Japan has contributed the largest share.

India imported during the first half of 1931-32 woollen hosiery valued at Rs. 2,96,514. The next year the imports rose to the value of Rs. 3.31,248/-. In 1933-34 they showed still greater increase being valued at Rs. 4,48,558/-. As regards woollen piecegoods the imports were more than doubled in 1932-33 when comparel with the previous year. The imports from Japan were in the first half of 1931-32 only 38 000 yards valued at Rs. 22,000-/. In the first half of 1932-33 they rose to 569,000 yarls, and were valued at Rs. 26'7000/-. During the current financial year the figures of the first half of this period already indicate a still higher rise in imports. India has imported 1,361,000 yards valued at Rs. 8,92, 000/- during the first six months of the current year. Unless the indigesous hosiery industry is to be absolutely swamped out of existence, there must be some method found to check this inrush of imports. The The metnod proposed by Government, which the Assembly has accepted, is the just and fair one of increasing the scale of duties on foreign hosiery in such a way as to avoid the charge of vindictiveness against any particular country.

EXHIBITIONS.

The method of stimulating interest in Swadeshi through the holding of exhibitions is proving popular. Encouraged by their previous effort to hold an exhibition in Poona in order to popularise Khaddar and Swadeshi articles the Indian National Exhibition Committee of Poona have now announced that they are holding a second session of this "Swadeshi Bazar and Exhibition" next month. The first exhibition was held in January 1931 and was opened by Acharya P C Ray. It ran for two months. Within the first 25 days the total number of visitors reached 90,000. In educating the public the first exhibition did a lot of useful spade work. The second session of the exhibition which is to begin from the 21st of March and is expected to last nearly two months, will, we hope, be a still greater educative effort. The committee announce that the Exhibition "is intended exclusively for products of Indian manufacture according to the rules of the All India Swadeshi Sangh." There will be no room therefore, for fraud upon the public on the part of stall-holders palming off non-swadeshi goods as swadeshi. If the committee take care to ascertain the place of manufacture of the articles and the name of the manufacture and make a rule that such information should be made available to all inquirers. Under a separate rule the committee have reserved the right "to refuse admission to commodities which they consider to be objectionable" and if they exercise great vigilence in regard to this right of admission, the exhibition will be a genuine Swadeshi one. It should be a great success' because the committee can now bank upon their previous experience. We hope all bodies associated with the Sangh will contribute to make this Poona venture a success by co-operating with the Exhibition Committee.

FALL IN MYSORE STATE REVENUE

No Prospect Of Removal Of Salary Cut?

From O ur Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Feb. 16

With just over 4 months for the financial year 1933-34 to close, speculation is rife especially amongst the low salaried officials of the Government, about the chances of the removal of the salary cut now imposed on them. Though the percentage of cut imposed on officials drawing a salary of Rs. 100 and below has been reduced from 5 per cent to 2½ per cent, still these officials are finding it rather hard to make both ends meet.

There does not seem to be a silver lining in the horizon so far as the finances of the Mysore Government for the year 1934-35 are concerned. The returns for the first half-year have been received and I understand that excepting under Income-tax, Forests and Excise, the returns in regard to other items of revenue are far from being eniouraging. The Land Revenue returns show a fall of nearly 3 lakhs as compared with that of the first half-year of 1932-1933.

I learn, that under Railways, there is a distinct fall his year.

DAMAGE REPAIRED

LALMONIRHAT, Feb. 17.

The Divisional Superintendent of the E. B. Rly wires as follows:

The line from Purnea to Banmakhi on the section damaged by the earthquake has been repaired and restricted service, consisting of 317 Up and 318 Down trains, will serve this section until further notice. The trains will run at a restricted speed.—A. P.

BAR MAIDS FOR BURMA

Forest Minister Wants Permission To Employ Women In Shops

RANGOON, Feb. 17

It is learnt that yesterday several members understood to be belonging to Mr. U. Chit Hlaing group sent a representation to the President that the motion of no-confidence in the President and the Deputy President be permitted to be taken up prior to the motion of no-confidence in the present Ministry fixed for February 20, and if possible may be taken up. to-day.

SIGNATURES WITHDRAWN

When the Council reassembled to-day the signatories withdrew their representation and the President explained the procedure regarding the motions which unlike resolutions did not lapse, if not concluded on the scheduled day. The President further point ed out that if the discussion of the motion of no-confidence in the Ministers did not conclude on the 20th, it would be continued the next day and, if necessary, thereafter and the motion of no-confidence in the President and the Deputy President would be taken up after the conclusion of the other no-confidence motion.

It will be recalled that on February 1st and the consecutive four days have been allotted for non-official business.

BAR MAIDS FOR BURMA

The Forest Minister introduced in the Council a Bill further to amend the Burma Excise Act of 1917 permitting the employment of women in places where foreign liquor was sold or served. The Bill will be taken up for consideration on February 24.—A. P.

SIKHS ACTIVE AT PATNA

Collections For Rebuilding Gurdwara

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 13.

Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh, president of the Nankana Sahib Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee writes to the press:—

A deputation of Nankana Sahib workers under the name of Guru Nanak Khalsa Mission has reached Patna for Earthquake Relief Work. Three successive reports from the Mission have been received. There are ample provisions for the general relief of sufferers but the Gurdwaras damaged at Patna and Monghyr are awaiting funds which can be contributed by the Sikhs alone. Engineer of the Mission has submitted a plan of Patna Gurdwara, the birth-place of Guru Gobind Singh with the report which shows that damage to the Gurdwara is such that no repair can be of much use. And that the Gurdwara should have practically to be rebuilt, a work which can not be accomplished without the help of Sikh States and general Sikh public throughout the whole Panth. To avoid the danger of fall, the demolishing work of damaged building will begin to-day.

An influential meeting of the Sikhs was held at Danapur near Patna at which an initial instalment of Rs. 1,000 by the Nankana Sahib Gurdwara Committee, was presented. Following this Sardar Inderjit Singh son of the late Lamented Sardar Bahadur Sardar Dharm Singh, announced a contribution of Rs. 5,000. Sardar Nehahal Singh contractor Rs. 500, S. Uttam Singh Rs. 500 and Danapur Sangat Rs. 500, followed by other contributions of various amounts. According to the urgent wishes of Sangat and influential and reliable committee with Sardar Nehchal Singh as president, S. Inderjit Singh as Vice-president and Sant Teja Singh, Head Granthi of Nankana Sahib Gurdwara, as secretary was constituted there and then. Imperial Bank of Patna being appointed Bankers and the president and secretary as joint operators. An influential deputation including the above named gentlemen met the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Engineer at Patna who promised to ask the Bihar Government for a grant in aid to rebuild the Gurdwara, Bhai Sahib Sardar Mohan Singh Vaid Municipal Commissioner Taran Taran, Sodhi Harbans Singh, Managing Director of Upper India Insurance Co. Limited, Ambala and Master Gurdir Singh of Guru Nanak School Mithatiwana have raised funds for relief and have asked me for advise. They have been directed to remit their contributions to the above committee.

PRISONER WHO ESCAPED FROM DOCK

Surrenders Himself And Stands Trial

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17

"In the ordinary course of events he would have been sentenced to five years, but since he surrendered of his own accord after his escape from the dock when the earthquake occurred on January 15, I have decided to give the accused only two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment."

With these remarks the Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted Habul Chandra Nandy on a charge of possessing an unlicensed automatic pistol and twentyfive live cartridges.—A. P.

THREAT TO CLOSE DOWN FACTORY

Workers Asked To Accept 20 Per Cent Wage-Cut

SRINAGAR, Feb. 17.

The Director of Sericulture, Kashmir has issued a notice to the labourers working in the State silk Factory threatening them with the closing down of the Factory if they do not accept 20 per cent cut in the wages now paid to them.

This measure, the director explains, is being taken as the silk industry is now passing through a great depression as a result of which lakhs of pounds of silk are lying useless in the godowns. —United Press.

SUIT AGAINST 'ISLAH' EDITOR

Alleged Defamatory Articles

JULLUNDUR Feb. 17.

Sheikh Ghulam Dastgir, Pleader, ex-President of the Jullundur Municipality has filed a suit in the civil court of Garh Shankar, in Hosharpur district, against Lalal Nagina Mal Khanna Edtor of the "Islah", a local vernacular paper and several others claiming Rs. 2,000/ as damages for having published defamatory articles against his professional reputation.—United Press.

HARIJAN WORK IN MAHARASTRA

Secretary's Propaganda Tour

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 17.

Mr. B. J. Marathey the Secretary of the Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh has been touring in Maharashtra since the middle of December last.

Through his efforts the East Khandesh Harijan Sevak Sangh has now been reorganised at Jalgoan Mr. V. N. Patil, M L C as the president and Messrs. Pradhan Nachane and B. R. Deshpande as the Secretary.

From Jalgaon he went to Amalner where a Taluka Harijan Sevak Sangh has now come into existence with Dr. R. V. Mhaskar as the President and Mr. B. N. Jathar as the Secretary.

In the beginning of January last Mr. Marathey went to Sholapur. Through his persistence a Harijan Sevak Sangh has now come into existence then with Mr. V. V. Kowlgekar pleader as the President and Messrs. Ranade, Kanale and Gadekar as the Secretaries.

Mr. Marathey paid a visit to Nasik in the last week of January. He enlisted about 40 members of the Provincial Sangh there and also delivered a lecture on the Temple Entry Disabilities Removal Bill. From Nasik Mr. Marathey went to Dhulia.

He has now gone to Thana district and hopes to visit Umbergaon, Bordi, Dahanu, Palghar. Bassein. Bhiwandi. Thana Kalyan and Ambernath.

MADRAS HAS BALANCED BUDGET

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

The budget of the Madras Government to be presented to the Legislative Council on Wednesday, is expected to be a balanced one notwithstanding a fall in income owing to revenue remissions. The revenue will probably be about 1,643 lakhs and the expenditure about 1,639 lakhs. An increased expenditure is expected in irrigation, reduction of debt, pensions and miscellaneous, while there will be drastic cuts in the expenditure under excise, forest and general administration, civil works and capital expenditure on the hydro-electric schemes.—A. P.

Hoare's Statement In Commons Is Gross Under-Estimate

SACHIDANANDA SINHA TELLS GOVT. BIHAR NEEDS MORE

COUNCIL PASSES LOAN BILL

PATNA, Feb. 17.

The Bihar Legislative Council passed the Bihar and Orissa Natural Calamities Loans Bill, a Government measure intended to facilitate the granting of building loans to private peersons who have suffered as a result of the earthquake

Discussion on the earthquake situation, initiated by the Government spokesmen in the Bihar Legislative Council, concluded this afternoon and the House adjourned till March 19th when Budget demands will be voted upon.

GROSS UNDER-ESTIMATE

Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, leader of the Opposition, said that the statement of the Secretary of State that 5 crores would be adequate to rebuild and rehabilitate stricken Bihar was a gross under-estimate. He thought that much more would be required to meet the situation and a loan should be raised for the purpose, charged not to the Province of Bihar, but to the whole of India. He appealed for the cooperation of all in reconstructing Bihar and its economic and industrial life.

GOVERNMENT WILL DO ITS BEST.

Mr. Hirsu Narayan Sinha, Finance Member, congratulated the members on the admirable manner in which the debate was conducted. He assured them all that the suggestions made would receive the careful consideration of Government. His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India were very sympathetic and the Local Government would do its best to urge upon them Bihar's necessity.

They hoped that thee Government of India would meet the Local Government in a generous spirit. At the same time, in a national adversity like this, they, as Biharis, should put their shoulders to the wheel and accomplish the task of reconstruction of the province.—A. P.

"STRIKE" IN POTTERY WORKS

Explanation From Jubbulpore

The authorities of the Perfect Pottery Works, Jubbulpore write under date February 10th:—

"Prominence has lately been given in the Press to what in fact was no strike but merely a mild protest on behalf of the workers of the Perfect Pottery Co. Ltd. regarding cuts in their wages. It is necessary to explain the circumstances attendant on the so-called strike.

The authorities of the Company were lately obliged temporarily to make cuts in the salaries and wages of its staff and workers.

"On Saturday, (3rd, inst.) when the weekly wages were being distributed, the workers affected by the cut refused to accept their wages for the reason that they were not informed previously, about the cut. Persuasions made by the authorities were of no avail at the time. On the next working day, i.e. Monday, the factory could not start working, since the labourers' case remained undecided. Later in the day, their case was settled. On Tuesday, (5th inst.) the works resumed its normal activities.

ALLEGED INCITEMENT.

On the 7th, inst. Dr. Da Silva and two others from the city arrived at the factory premises, during recess hours, and induced the labourers and others not to submit to any cut, but to receive full wages at the time of the next payment, and that in case the same were not allowed by the authorities, they should go to them for redress.

In spite of the incitement the Works has been working all these day, normally.

"To-day is the payment day. The workers are receiving their wages one by one, without the least objection for the cut. All the same, Dr. Da Silva has been waiting nere by the factory premises with the object of meeting the factory hands.

"Despite these cuts, the cost of production of our wares is still heavy, and this is due principally to the existing rates of Railway freight and the surcharges charged on our raw products, specially clays and coal, which require to be radically reduced, consistently with the lowering down of the general price level in the country."

PRIZE ESSAY ON INDIA

Royal Asiatic Society Offers £20 With Diploma

The influence of the geographical formation of India on her historical development is to form the subject of the annual prize essay awarded the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society.

The object of the competition is to promote a greater understanding of Eastern civilization among non-Asiatics, and this end is well served by the wide scope of the subject, the exact title of which is: "the importance of physical features of India for the understanding of her history."

Competitors must be members of universities having matriculated not more than five years before October 15, 1934, the date at which all essays must be sent in. A prize of £20 with diploma will be awarded for the best essay.

PLAGUE WAXES IN PRESIDENCY

But Cholera Is On The Wane

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended 10th insti were as noted below:—

Plague.—In the Presidency excluding Sind there were in all 970 attacks and 605 deaths from plague against 918-595 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Bijapur 247 attacks and 141 deaths against 318-206; Dharwar 209-115 against 190-126; Sholapur 186-135 against 111-64; Belgaum 164-111 against 136-103; Satara 81-51 against 109-60; Poona 34-24 against 23-15; Ratnagiri 7-7 against 12-7; Kaira 17-8 against 8-5; Ahmednagar 8-1 against 4-3; Kanara 7-5 against 2-0; Thana 4-3 against 0-2 and Bombay City 6-4 against 5-4.

Cholera. The presidency cholera figures for the week were 37 attacks and 22 deaths against 75 attacks and 39 deaths in the previous week, Nasik district reported 1 attacks and 16 deaths against 49-19 in the previous week; Ahmednagar 7-3 against 1-1; Poona 7-3 against nil and Bijapur 1-0 against 2-3.

Small Pox—The small-pox figures for the week are: Nasik district 96 attacks and 25 deaths; Ahmednagar 67-6; Poona 41-4; Kanara 86-6; Satara 49-6; Sholapur 37-7; Ratnagiri 33-3; Panch Mahals 26-4; East Khandesh 12-3; Dharwar 11-2; Ahmedabad 6-3; Thana 4-3; Bijapur 4-2; Kolaba 4-0 Surat 2-2; Nawabshah 1-0; Karachi 6-2; Hyderabad 1-1; Sukkur 1-1; Thar and Parkar 2-0 and Bombay City 11-7. Total 500 attacks and 87 deaths against 422-88 in the previous week.

Two attacks and 2 deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay City during the week. Twenty-one attacks and 5 deaths from Cerebro-spinal fever were reported from Ahmedabad City during the week.

Malaria. The medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the Presidency proper visited 78 villages and treated 1,948 persons. Of these 1,155 were treated for malaria. The number of children examined for spleen was 1,323 and 366 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

JAIL WARDER GETS 7 YEARS

MADRAS, February 17.

A Bellary message says that the District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, convicted George James, Jail Warder, sentencing him to seven years' rigorous on a charge of intentionally aiding the escape of two terrorist prisoners, Prem Prakash and Hazari Singh.—A.P.

BENGALI INTERNEES FOR RANGOON

RANGOON, Feb. 17.

News has been received from Akyab that of the 20 Bengalees, who had been ordered on 25th January to be interned on a charge of being members of a society the object of which was to overthrow Government fifteen have been conditionally released, while it is understood that the remaining five will be sent to Rangoon.

The release of the 15 accused is on condition "inter alia" that they do not go out between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.—A. P.

Reconstruction Of Bombay Ministry

M. L. C. Raises Question Through Address To Governor

Demand For Revenue Suspension

The budget session of the Bombay Legislative Council meets in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Monday, the 19th instant. The session will be inaugurated with an address from Lord Brabourne who will make the acquaintance of the Council for the first time since his taking over the office of the Governor of Bombay. The address will be followed by the usual interpellations after which the budget estimates for 1934-35 will be introduced.

On the agenda there are four Government Bills. The Bill further to amend the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act which has already been read the first time, comes up for the second and third readings. Notice of amendments has been given to this Bill by Messrs. C. W. A. Turner and Mr. R. R. Bakhale. The second is a new Bill which seeks to amend the Bombay Borstal Act of 1929, and the third Bill is also comes up for the first time. It seeks to amend the Bombay Finance Act and notices of amendments have been given by Messrs. Humphrey, Greaves and Surve. In this session a Bill to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923 is to be introduced.

There are 18 Bills standing in the name of non-official members. Of these 18, four seek to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act and their sponsors are Rao Bahadur Bole, Mr. Syed Munavar, Dr. Collaco and Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni who has under his name another Bill which seeks to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901. Messrs. Syed Munawar, H. R. Desai, Rao Bahadur L. V. Pamlikar, Messrs. A. N. Surve, R. R. Bakhale and M. M. Karbhai will ask for leave to introduce their respective Bills, viz.,

(1) Bill to regulate money lending;
(2) Bill to amend the Law of Adoption;
(3) Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879;
(4) Bill further to amend the City of Bombap Police Act of 1902;
(5) Bill to remove certain disabilities and inconveniences of the Depressed Classes and
(6) Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879.

Mr. Bakhale's Bill to regulate the rents of premises in the Bombay Presidency will also come up for first reading.

Mr. Syed Munawar has a Bill "to provide for the regulation and control of all the Mussalman Charitable and Religious Endowments in the Bombay Presidency including Sind.

The question of want of confidence in the present Ministers is raised by Rao Bahadur Chitale in the form of an address to the Governor. The address reads:—

"We, the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, respectfully pray that your Excellency will be pleased to take early steps to reconstitute the Ministry in a manner which will be in consonance with the spirit of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, in view of the fact that the appointments of the present Honourable Ministers to administer transferred subjects, having been made from a very small group of Council Members, are, in the opinion of this Council, not likely to carry weight and are not in the best interests of the Presidency, and also in view of the fact that the term of the present Council may last for more than two years."

AGRICULTURISTS' PLIGHT

The abnormal fall in the prices of agricultural commodities and the consequent further impoverishment of the already impoverished agriculturists, the destruction of crops by frosts etc., the plight of the peasantry in the North Canara Districts etc. form questions of great public importance and discussion on these questions is sought to be raised through resolutions of which there are quite a number.

The following are some of the resolutions on the subject:—

BY MR. G. S. GANGOLI.

"This Council recommends to Government to reduce substantially, i.e. by 50 per cent., the land revenue in the district of Kanara."

BY DR. M. K. DIXIT.

(1) "This Council recommends to Government that the tax imposed by them for the purpose of defraying the cost of the additional police employed in Kanara should be remitted." (2) "This Council recommends to Government that the tax imposed by them for the purpose of defraying the cost of the additional police employed in Kanara be recovered in five yearly instalments, that a liberal policy be pursued in the recovery of the same and that no arrests of persons or forfeitures of lands and houses be resorted to to recover the same."

BY RAO BAHADUR G. V. PRADHAN.

"This Council recommends to Government that they should be pleased to suspenl the recovery of land revenue in those districts in which the crops have been damaged by the recent frost."

BY MR. V. N. JOG.

(1) "This Council recommends to Government that they should take immediate steps to give relief to the agriculturists of the Presidency by granting them remission to the extent of 30 per cent. in the land revenue for the year 1933-34 and by reducing the assessment on land by 25 per cent, for the subsequent years." (2) "This Council recommends to Government that a sum of one crore be set apart for the year 1934-35, for granting small Tagavi loans to agriculturists at a rate of interest not exceeding 4-1/4 per cent., repayable within ten years. (3) "This Council recommends that Government be pleased to appoint a committte consisting of official and non-official members, with a majority of the latter, to ascertain the extent of indebtedness of the agriculturists in the Bombay Presidency and to formulate a scheme within six months for the discharge of this liability."

BY MR. H. R. DESAI.

"This Council recommends to Government that they should be pleased to grant substantial relief to the agriculturists of the presidency by—

(a) giving remission to the extent of 30 per cent. in the current year's land revenue; (b) not collecting this year the suspended revenue of past years; (c) reducing the rate of interest on tagavi loans to 5 per cent. from the beginning of this financial year; (d) the liberal grant of tagavi loans during this year at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent.; and (e) taking effective steps to see that the lands of agriculturists are not sold this year in satisfaction of any debts which may be due either to the sowcars or to the co-operative societies."

Sind members have also given notice of almost identical resolutions asking Government to appoint a committee to inquire into the agricultural conditions in Sind and suggest ways and means of giving relief to the Zamindars in view of the abnormal fall in the prices of agricultural commodities.

CO-OPERATION AIDS AGRICULTURE

Progress Of Movement In Malegaon And Satara

(From A Correspondent).

MALEGAON, Feb. 15.

Under the auspices of the Nasik Dist. Co-operative Institute, a session of the Malegaon-Satara T. Co-operative conference was held in the Malegaon Municipal Hall on Wednesday.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION.

Sirdar Balasaheb Rajebahabar Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the guests introduced Prof. V. G. Kale, Vice-President of the Prov. C. Institute, Bombay, to the audience. Sirdarsaheb made in his speech reviewed the co-operative movement of the two Talukas, ever since its inception since 1912 and contrasting the present depression against the boom period of the post-war times.

Tracing the growth of the movement, he pointed out from facts and figures the present conditions of the co-operative societies mentioning that 95 Co-operative Societies existed in both the Taluka with a working capital of Rs. 6,75,000 of which owned capital, with a reserve of Rs. 81,000, amounts to Rs. 1,95,000.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

Referring to the Land-Mortgage Bank system he stressed for its early establishment in province. He further insisted upon immediate and joint efforts being made ic raise the level of the prices, by the Government as is done in other countries. He also urged the necessity of effectively carrying out the village uplift scheme.

BENEFIT OF CO-OP. MOVEMENT

Prof. V. G. Kale, in his presidential address pointed out the necessity, efficacy and utility of the various co-operative associations and said that the members should regard all these institutions as their own and hould well know that in trying to deceive the institutions they only deceive themselves. Pointing to the special advantage of the Institute he said that various difficult problems, which cannot be even looked after by individuals or societies, can be easily solved by the Institute.

He further pointed out that co-operative societies put an effective check upon the extravagant tendencies of the agriculturists by making proper enquiries as to the purpose of the loans.

Some of the resolutions passed refer to the modifications in the system of finances to suit the present condition of the agriculturists and request the Banks to reduce their rate of interest to 6 per cent. chargeable to societies. and that there should be temporary remission of the recovery of the Audit fees by the Government.

WORKING OF INDIAN RAILWAYS IN 1933

Further Decline In Gross Earnings Due To Continued Depression In Trade

The Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways for the year ending 31st March 1933, just issued, records a further decline in gross earnings, chiefly attributable to the continued depression in trade. The gross earnings of State-owned Railways fell from Rs. 86 1/2 crores in 1931-32 to Rs. 84 1/2 crores in 1932-33, representing a decrease of about two crores, which was principally in the earnings from goods traffic.

As in the two previous years, the net receipts of railways were insufficient to meet their interest charges, the deficit of Rs. 10.23 crores, which is one crore more than in the previous year, had to be met by borrowing from the accumulated balances in the Depreciation Fund, and no contribution could be made during the year to general revenues.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF WORKING.

Taking only state railways, although there has been a decrease in the gross receipts yet a comparison with the figures for 1929-30, the last satisfactory year in respect of railway revenues, will show that considerable savings have been effected in working expenses. Making due allowance for the changed conditions arising from the purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway in January 1930, the receipts for 1932-33 were about 19 1/2 crores, that is 9 per cent below the receipts for 1929-30, and the ordinary working expenses about 8 1/2 crores, that is 15 per cent below the working expenses of 1929-30. In other words Indian State Railways have made up by savings in working expenses about 45 per cent of the loss in gross receipts as compared with 1929-30.

The gross receipts of all India Railways, that is including those with which the Government of India is not directly concerned, amounted to Rs. 96.09 crores, of which 56.89 crores (59.2 per cent) were from goods, Rs. 31.34 crores (32.6 per cent) from passenger traffic and Rs. 7.86 crores 8.2 per cent from parcels luggage and miscellaneous items. While there was only a slight drop of about Rs. 1 lakh in passenger earnings, there was a heavy decline, amounting to Rs. 1.89 crores, in goods earnings chiefly under oilseeds, gram and pulse. wheat, rice, other grains, kerosene oil and sugar.

Among other important features emerging out of a comparative study of the last few years's figures are the great reduction which has been effected in the stores balances of railways and in the expenditure on account of compensation for goods lost or damaged. The total stores balances at the end of 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 12 crores, a figure well below any level which has been reached in recent years. the reduction effected in 1932-33 alone being 1¼ crores. The total sum paid in the year as compensation for goods lost, or damaged' on Class I railways was below 3 3/4 lakhs as compared with 120 lakhs in 1922-23 and 9 1/4 lakhs in 1929-30.

NEW CONSTRUCTION.

A total length of 306 miles was opened. The remodelling of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway workshops at Dohad and the construction of the bridge over the Irrawaddy river at Sagaing were nearing completion at the end of the year.

Staff.—There has been some rise in the percentage of Indians in the gazetted ranks of the State-managed Railways and in the corresponding grades of the principal Company-managed Railways the percentage on 31st March 1933 being 34.98 as compared with 23.77 in 1925 and 34.69 in 1932.

TRANSPORATION AND WORKING.

There was an improvement in the maintenance of punctuality in the running of all passenger and mixed train services, the percentage of all trains not losing time having risen from 83.5 on the broad gauge and 80.5 on the metre gauge in 1931-32 to 85.1 and 86.5 respectively during 1932-33. The table of accidents in Chapter VII shows a decrease of 2,032 in number, as compared with 1931-32, there being decreases under most of the important heads. The number of accidents classed under 'Attempted train wrecking' and 'Train wrecking increased from 154 in 1931-32 to 178 in the year under review.

FROM LIP TO LIP THE NEWS FLASHES

The Dream of the Highest Ideal in Insurance Realized, at Last!

Not just another Insurance Co., but one that throws all others into the back ground, by offering the very things in life Insurance that others dreamed for years

Here's at last a Life Office that serves as your Guardian—looking after your and your family's welfare in matters beyond your control. Novel schemes that cover every contingency—such as sickness, permanent disablement, accident, unemployment, provision for owning a house, periodical Medical inspection, these in addition to all other features lately introduced in Life Assurance are offered you by Warden—Before you insure elsewhere study our Prospectus sent you gratis.

LET WARDEN BE YOUR GUARDIAN

The WARDEN INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

(Hd. Office) Ahmedabad.

Bombay Branch. Sohrab House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Last Declaration.

I die in perfect peace of mind because of my Policy in the UNIQUE ASSURANCE Co., LTD.

Not one so say thousands.

Chief Agents,

Messrs ASIATIC TRADING CO.,

33, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L.M.&S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)

Cures Radically HYDROCELE Without Operation

in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.

For Booklet of details and certs, send 3 annas stamps.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS POST-FREE

KAMASHASTRA

A Guide to Health, Wealth—Prosperity

Write To-day—for your Copy

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar).

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

Telephone No. 22997.

B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Going Going Go

Tuesday brings Bombay the last opportunity of seeing the world famed Carl Hagenbeck's Circus. There is a heavy demand for seats, book early.

19th & 20th FINAL PERFORMANCES 5-30 P.M. & 9-45 P.M.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

One quarter of receipts at all performances on 19th and 20th will be given, without deduction for expenses, to the Hospital Maintenance Fund.

MENAGERIE'S FINAL DAY, MONDAY

CHEER UP
ARRIVED AT LAST!!

There's
The Druggists
Selling
HADENSA
which will cure your
PILES
promptly and perfectly relieving you forthwith.

Even
Baby knows
that no soap can be so good for sensitive skins as Mysore Sandal Soap. Its fragrance and purity prevent all roughness and blemishes, leaving the skin soft, smooth and cool. ..

Agents:—
Ramjanally Ebrahim & Co.,
81, Princess St., BOMBAY, 2.

No 4711
Matt-Creme
(Vanishing)
gives that matt complexion; the best powder base.
Cold Cream
for cleansing and massage; keeps the skin supple.

Representative:—ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Buildings, Bombay.

WANTED

At once some reliable men to keep a stock and to push the sale of Milton's Tea (loose or packed) on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. House rent and servants pay extra. All correspondences must be in English. For further particulars apply to the Manager, The Milton House, 43|1, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Save Your Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE :—
M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

RAVAL
CEMENT TILES
ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMERINCAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 17.

March, 1934	12.22
May, 1934	12.36
July, 1934	12.54
October, 1934	12.71
December, 1934	12.86
Spot,	12.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 17.

March, 1934	12.19
May, 1934	12.35
Spot	12.35

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 17.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 11,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 18,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 17. 10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations Price.

February, 1934		6.46
March, 1934		6.41
April, 1934	6.40	6.40
May, 1934	6.36	6.38
June, 1934		6.39
July, 1934		6.37
August, 1934		6.36
September, 1934		6.35
October, 1934		6.34
November, 1934		6.35
December, 1934		6.36
January, 1935		6.36
February 1935		6.36
Middling Spot		6.77

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

SAKELLARIDIS.—	
March, 1934	910
May, 1934,	9.05
July, 1934	9.00
October, 1934	9.66
November, 1934	9.67
December, 1934	9.67
F.G.F. Spot	9.34

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.03
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	5.18
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	5.33
Oomra, Good (No 1 Staple)	5.16
Oomra, Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.31
Oomra, Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.46
Bengal, Good	4.12
Bengal, Fine	4.22
Bengal Superfine	4.32
Scinde, Good	4.22
Scinde, Fine	4.32
Scinde, Superfine	4.42

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 17.

T T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.99
Amsterdam	7.69 3/4
Brussels	22.03
Madrid	37.90
Milan	58.62
Berne	15.91 1/2
Paris	78.03
Prague	120.00
T T. London on New York	
Closing rate	5.09 1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 17.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe parcels Feb-Mar. sellers 18
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels Feb-Mar. sellers 18/3
Wheat, South Australian parcels Feb. sellers 21/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 17.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta per cwt Feb-Apr. nominal 7
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay, per cwt Feb-Apr. sellers 6/9
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Karachi, per cwt Feb-Apr. sellers 6/9

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 17.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 17.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & China £16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £138
P & O Banking Corporation £10 5/6
National Bank of India £48 3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £112 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1961 £102 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. £63
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948 or later £75 7/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. 1931 or later £88 1/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. 1950/55 £108 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. £76 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1952 £102 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £111

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 17.

Silver:—Closed uncertain.
Spot 20 3/8
Forward 20 7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 17.

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6/15/10

LINEED OILS.

London, Feb. 17.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Mar-Apr. sellers 18/10-1/2.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 19/4-1/2

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 17.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton, Feb-Mar. sellers £11/5/0
Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton, Feb-Mar. sellers £9/8/9
Linseed, Bombay (London) Hull ton, Feb-Mar. sellers £11/7/6

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16. CORRESPONDING.

	Season to Date.	This Week.	Season 1932|33.	Week 1933.	
Total in sight (excluding linters)	9,818	133	10,612	139	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American, (excluding linters)	3,525	131	3,442	75	"
Exports from U. S. Ports	5,330	150	5,474	177	"
Of which to Japan	1,252	19	1,169	27	"
Of which to China	186	3	195	7	"
Of which to Great Britain	919	24	956	50	"
Of which to Germany	1,031	20	1,207	38	"
Stock at New York	—	88	—	199	"
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,599	—	4,640	"
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,892	—	2,048	"
World's Visible Supply	—	10,467	—	11,265	"
Of which to American Cotton	—	8,238	—	9,487	"
Forwarded to the world's Mills, (excluding linters),	8,133	295	7,929	254	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,331	95	7,017	108	"

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady throughout the week with good demand. Ready prices for Java Sugar remained unchanged during the week. Forward prices advanced by about 1 anna per cwt. Re-sales by outsider parties who were the sellers amounted to about 1400 tons, Feb|April shipment at about Rs. 4|4|6 to 4|6|3. It is reported that business by importers consisted of sales of about 750 tons February shipment for outports at about Rs. 4|6|9. It is reported that some prominent dealers have contracted through direct communications with Cawnpore about 4000 tons Deshi Sugar for March and April delivery at about Rs. 8|1 to Rs. 8|6 per Bengali Maund F.O.R. diverse mills and qualities.

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Java Ready	14|1|6 &	14|1|3
December	4|5|9 &	4|4|6
January	4|5|6 &	4|4|6
Feb|March	4|6|0 &	4|4|6
April|May	4|6|6 &	4|5|6
July|Sept.	4|7|6 &	4|6|0

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Java is unchanged at F. 4-1|4. New York and London Terminal Markets remained stationary throughout the week.

CALCUTTA & KARACHI.

Calcutta is reported to have ruled steady and Karachi ruled firm during the week.

STOCKS IN JAVA.

Stocks in Java were estimated at about 2762599 tons on the 1st January 1934, as against 2889538 tons on the same day of the previous year.

ARRIVALS.

S.s. 'Nizam' arrived at the close of the week with about 1004 bags of Java Sugar. S.s. 'Sumatra' is expected to arrive on about the 17th inst. and a chartered steamer is expected to arrive on about the 22nd inst. with about 7000 bags of Java and 32000 bags of African Sugar respectively.

STOCKS & OFFTAKE.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 60,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|1|6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4|6|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. 'Nizam' Rs. 4|5|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.s. 'Sumatra' Rs. 4|5|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment January Rs. 4|5|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Feb|March Rs. 4|5|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April|May Rs. 4|6|8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July|Sept. Rs. 4|7|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

SWADESHI.

Narkatiaganj Birla Rs. 14 per cwt.
Hindusthan Mill Rs. 13|15|0 per cwt.
Keshar Sugar Factory Rs. 14|3|0 per cwt.
Sarya Sugar Works Rs. 13|15|6 per cwt.
Dourala Sugar Works Rs. 13|15|0 per cwt.
Pilibhit Mill Rs. 13|12|0 per cwt.
Cawnpori Gutaia Mill Rs. 19|4|0 per 6 mnds.
Belapuri Sugar Rs. 23 per 6-mnds.

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 17.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) C.I.F. ton, No offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) C.I.F. ton, Feb-Mar. sellers £9/12/6
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) C.I.F. ton, Feb-Mar. sellers £9/2/6

POOR PROSPECTS OF CASTOR SEED CROP

Outturn About 23.8 Per Cent. Less

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Forecast Report on the castor seed crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the Season 1933-34:—

On an average of the five years ending 1931-32, the area under Castor Seed in the Territory to which this Forecast relates has represented some 8.4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures for 1933-34 shown in this Forecast relate to the Castor Seed crop sown between May and July 1933 in the case of the Kharif Crop and between September-November 1933 in the case of the Rabi crop.

(Estimated up to 1st February 1934)

AREA.

The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of castor as noted below:—

	British Districts. Acres	Indian States. Acres.
Bombay Presidency Proper	61,000	51,000
Sind	5,000	
Total	66,000	51,000
Grand Total	117.000	Acres.

9.0 per cent below the final revised area of the last year, but 7.1 per cent over the average actual area during the preceding ten years respectively. In the Presidency proper, the area shows no large variation as compared with the previous year in the case of the Deccan and Karnatak but shows a large decline in Gujarat owing to the deficiency of the sowing rains in the north of the Division where the decrease has mainly occurred. In Sind, where most of the crop is grown in the desert portion of the Thar Parkar District, the area shows a considerable increase due to the sufficiency of water supply when the seed was put in the ground.

SEASON.

In Gujarat, the crop—especially the late one—was very severely damaged by frost in January and the damage was particularly heavy in the north of the Division where owing to the deficiency of the early rains it was mostly the 'rabi' or late variety which was cultivated during the season. In the Deccan where almost the whole of the crop is confined to the West Khandesh District, the crop was severely damaged by the cold wave in January which has considerably reduced the yield. The very small crop grown in the other districts of the Division has, however, done comparatively better. In the Karnatak, the crop has suffered to a varying extent owing to the uneven distribution of the rains of the season. In Sind where the cultivation of the oilseed is almost exclusively confined to the Thar Parkar District the crop is repodted to be ony in a moderate condition.

OUTTURN.

In view of the seasonal conditions detailed above, the crop in Gujart is estimated to yield between 60 and 80 per cent. of the normal in the south of the Division but only between 35 and 45 per cent. of the nordal in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts in the north. In the Deccan, the crop in the West Khandesh District, which is by far the most important centre of cultivation, the estimated yield will be about 65 per cent. of the normal although in the remaining districts of the Division, the yield may be somewhat higher, viz. about 75 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak the oilseed is expected to return from about 60 to 70 per cent. of the normal. The crop in the Thar Parkar District in Sind is expected to yield only about 65 per cent. of the normal.

The total estimated outturn works out as shown oelow:—

	British Districts. Tons.	Indian States. Tons.
Bombay Presidency proper	7,000	8,000
Sind	1,000	...
Total	8,000	8,000
Grand Total	16,000	Tons.

which means a decline of 23.8 per cent. below the final revised outturn of the last year.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 17.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0 15/16 p.c. to 0 15/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 1 1/16 p.c. to 1 1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0 3/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0 3/4 p.c.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN..

London, Feb. 15.

	This Week.
Total Bullion	£191,800,000
Public Deposit	£ 23,400,000
(a) Other Deposits	£135,600,000
Govt. Securities	£ 72,200,000
(b) Other Securities	£ 19,400,000
Notes and Coins	£ 85,600,000
Notes on Circulation	£366,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	53.82 p.c.
(a) Other Deposits including Bankers	£ 99,300,000
(b) Other Securities include Discounts and advances	£ 8,200,000

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 17.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb., sellers 5.

VAIDS IN CONFERENCE

SHIKARPUR, February 17.

A correspondent wires as follows:—

At the regular session of the Ayurvedic Conference resolutions were passed expressing sorrow at the death of Mr. V. J. Patel, who was a keen supporter of the Ayurvedic system of treatment and many other ayurvedic practitioners in various parts of India.

Another resolution was passed expressing sympathy with the earthquake sufferers in Bihar.

Several delegates spoke on various ayurvedic subjects and over 300 patients were examined by them.—A.P.

Deep, restful slumber for those who take
FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1 every night

Sleep is Nature's finest restorative; for during sleep your body and brain are rested. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 has a doubly beneficial action. First, it induces deep, sound sleep; and secondly, it assists your body and brain to recuperate more thoroughly by its extra nourishment.

Four of the most valuable foods in the world are blended in Fry's. 4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors. Be sure that you and all your family take Fry's 4 Foods in 1 every night. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself. You will like the rich chocolate flavour.

FRY'S
4 FOODS IN 1
MALT-MILK-COCOA-LECITHIN

CONTENTS UNTOUCHED BY HAND :

Stockists :— WILSON & Co., P.O. Box 2, MADRAS; CAMA NORTON & Co., 23, Medows Street, BOMBAY; NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Machi Miani Rd., KARACHI; SHIMWELL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA; S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

KARNATAKA AURORA CREAM:—

A non-greasy toilet preparation that masters the hair and keeps the head cool and pleasant. This Preparation once used by anyone will be used always.

KARNATAKA SNOW:—

An Elegant toilet preparation which provides the best means of preserving the natural beauty and complexion.

CREMOR LIMONIS:—

The most popular hair dressing. A small quantity applied to the head imparts a very cooling and pleasant sensation and keeps the head cool for a long time.

Manufacturers:—

KARNATAKA CH. & PH. WORKS, LTD.

45, Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.

FORECAST OF DHARWAR COTTON CROP

Season Late About One Month

HUBLI, Feb. 15.

The Cotton Forecast Report of Dharwar district by Rao Bahadur C. S. Shirahatti, Managing Director Co-op. Cotton Sale Society Ltd. Hubli is as under:—

SEASON.

The season from 1st June to date has been abormal. The total rainfall at Hubli is 40" while the average of Hubli is 25". Owing to excessive rains in the early part of the season, the fields became inaccessible for the cultivation. The cultivators had to use much of their time in preparing their lands. In the transition tract the conditions were worse. In the area adjoining Mallad tract, very little cotton was sown. In the arid tract the conditions were more favourable for the preparation of the sowing of cotton. The area under cotton has also to a certain extent increased in the arid tractowing to the contractioa of the area under Kharif Jawar due to the damage caused by rate in the early stages.

The following statement gives the approximate area under cotton and the estimated yield on the present condition of the crop for the season:—

Area in acres 7,35,000. Estimated year in b/s of 400 lbs each *35,000 Yield per acre. In lint in lbs 46 Yield per acre. In Kapas in lbs. 46. 160. Remarks. Same as that of the last year.

*Huyli 50,000 Gadag 26,000 excluding Mogalai cotton under licence, Ranebennur 5,000 and Savanur 4,000 bales.

Out of these 85,000 bales, 49,500 are of Kumpthas and 35,500 bales are of Dharwar-American Upland and Mungari in the whole of the district.

In the last sowing season, the Hubli Co-operative Cotton Sale Society with the help of the Co-operative and Agricultural Department has been able to distribute the Jaywant seed 13,63,403 lbs to cover about 1,70,000 acres. Total estimated yield per acre of this kapas is 160 lbs. Taking average ginning percentage 23, the approximate yield in the Jaywant cotton would be about 20,-000 bales.

CROP CONDITION.

Cotton and wheat are essentially speculative crops. The yield of cotton depends on the weather and climate of the Belt and is uncertain. A crop which looks exceedingly well until November may be ruined in the months of December and January by dry easterly winds. If fortunately the weather condition in the months of December and January prevail good the cotton crop progresses well; but there is another danger zone at the picking time viz. in the months of March and April by ante-monsoon rains, the crop may be entirely spoiled. This year's crop especially Kumpta or Jaywant progressed well till the middle of December but the continenous dry easterly winds in the latter part of January and early part of February has to a great extent damaged the crop. The flowers and buds have been shred and the crop on higher lands is presenting a wilting apperance. Just now the westerly winds have commenced, the plants are just bearing buds and flowers and in some cases bolls The crop is late by about a month. It may be spoiled by ante-monsoon currents in the months of March and April. Therefore it is too early to give an exact forecast of the cotton crop of Dharwar district of the coming season. After a month and a half looking to the weather and crop condition, we will publish final forecast report.

WHEAT.

We had very strong hopes about the yield of wheat in Dharwar district. Old people were saying that they had not seen during their life time such big growth of wheat but owing to cloudy weather and rains in the months of December and January the crop was seriously attacked by Rust and in almost all parts of the district the crop is failure.

HISTORY OF JAYWANT.

Jaywant cotton is an improved type of Kumpta. It was obtained by crossing the two strains one selected for yield ginning percentage and staple and the other for resistance to wilt. This resistant cross which possesses the desirable characters of both the parents is Jaywant. This successful crop as the name implies is distinctly superior to ordinary Kumpta in all economic characters and there is already great demand for its seed from the growers. The buyers many of whom are the millowners also appreciate its colour and staple very much. The Hubli Cotton Sale Society is therefore pushing forward the cultivation of this cotton with the financial help from the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, through the Bombay Department of Agriculture.

SEED DISTRIBUTION.

The seed distribution of Jaywant was started in the year 1930 by the Hubli Cotton Sale Society after the preliminary experiments conducted by the Agricultural Department with merely 9000 lbs. of pure Farm grown seed. This covered about 1000 acres. The seed raised on this 1000 acres was purchased by the Hubli Cotton Sale Society and districted it in the succeeding years. Since then, the above Society is stocking large quantities of pedigree seed for distribution among the member cultivators. This year we have organised about 24000 acres of reserved area with the consent of the Dy. Director of Agriculture Southern Division, Dharwar in order to meet the deficancy met year after year owing to failure of the crop due to heavy rains at the time of picking.

Kumpta Jaywart cotton is one of the best staple cotton of India. Technological experts of the Indian Central Cotton Committee Bombay, have put Jaywant cotton to spinning tests and it spins 34s Grand Mean. Further we have been informed by the representatives of the well-known Mills who are always using our Jaywant cotton like the Bharat Mills of Hubli, Tata Mills of Bombay and the Sholapur Mills that they have been using the Jaywant cotton of the reserved area to 30s and the General seed crop from 24 to 28s.

NORWESTER SEASON IN BENGAL?

Severe Rainfall On Both Sides Of River Hooghly

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

A severe rainfall, accompanied by hails, heralded the advent of the norwester season in Bengal, this afternoon, when a heavy shower fell over the area on both sides of the River Hoogly, a few miles from Calcutta. Though no mishap is reported, it put the crowds gathered at Belur in connection with the birthday celebrations of Swami Ramkrishna, to great inconvenience. The hailstorm lasted three-quarters of an hour after which a bright sun appeared.

Norwester conditions are being established since yesterday, when a number of thunderstorms occurred in North and Central Bengal.

The Alipore Observatory says that these conditions still persist, and a warning of this had already been given.—A. P.

Their Highnesses the Aga Khan and the Begum Aga Khan dined at Government House, on Sunday.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Tournament Postponed To About March 14

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.

Owing to the proposed M. C. C. versus India Charity match to be played on the Esplanade Maidan on March 4, 5 and 6, the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament Committee has generously postponed the hockey tournament which was to have commenced on March 7 to a week later.—A. P.

DELHI SHOULD BE MADE CENTRE FOR AUDITORS' EXAM

Students of the Delhi Commercial College have addressed the Secretary of Indian Accountancy Board, the Government of India, New Delhi, requesting him to make Delhi a centre for the first examination to be held in March 1934 under Auditors' Certificates Rules. They state that it is impossible for them to go to such a distant place as Lahore, as it would entail very heavy expenditure on their part, and regret that Delhi, which is a centre for I.C.S. and Public Services Commission examinations, should have been ignored in this case.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE: A MISNOMER

(Continued from page 4)

human lives and play more havoc than an army of a quarter million men had been able to do in the last Great War. In land armies, therefore, all nations are able to display the hypocrisy of showing a smaller number of soldiers. In naval warfare the huge battleships being of no use the great Powers are making a show of scrapping them, but the small swift cruisers armed with deadly guns upto eighteen calibre and formidable modern types of submarines are on the increase everywhere. The great Powers of the world amongst themselves are likely to spend four hundred million pounds on more efficient and up to date seacraft for fighting purposes. The greatest problem of future war is the problem of aerial warfare. Aircraft of all types did take a considerable part in the last war but it was a mere experiment and a child's play compared to what one may do in an air war to-day. The problem, however, is a new and speculative one and apart from the open increase in fighting aeroplanes everywhere the big Powers have got a variety of secret designs and secret construction lines.

Bombing Machines.

Britain professes to be behind in the air race. Taking merely the numerical figures it looks as though Britain is fifth in the air race. But taking the population and the boundaries of each country into consideration Britain really is the second and next to the United States. She is quietly going on for the largest and most formidable types of fighting and bombing planes with tremendous cruising range and speed of anything from 200 to 250 miles. It is now given out that she is even constructing forty of these large number each one of which will cost £15,000. This is in addition to the British Royal Air Force newly perfected type which the war enthusiasts want to build at a cost of £5,000 each. This type of aeroplane will be able to rise almost vertically like a lift and is supposed to rise 20,000 feet high in ten minutes from any hill-top or from any jungle without having any clear open space in front of it. They will easily keep in the air fully loaded with bombs at a speed of 250 miles per hour. There is also under study a further plan of having at least 3,000 light aeroplanes, with high speed carrying one powerful machine gun in front to be used as interceptive air arm. These planes will go in the air and without going long distances will intercept enemy bombers coming to attack the British Isles. We can quite understand the defensive justification of this class of interceptive planes but what we cannot understand is the construction of the terrific bombers working at speed of 200 miles an hour capable of covering 5,000 to 6,000 miles without refuelling. Not only is Britain building this type of aircraft but she is demanding from other nations that even if air war was to be abandoned by mutual consent Britain must reserve the right of using bombing planes all over Asia and Africa for what is called a peace purpose.

Armaments Accumulate, Men Starve.

Retired army colonels and air chiefs outside Parliament are keeping the disarmament show fairly well in the columns of the newspapers. They have been of late contributing articles to show to the people how British air bombers are more humane than British riflemen used to be. Figures are given that whereas in various expeditions in the Sudan and the Ouderman and Chitral expeditions tens of thousands of lives were lost, British aeroplanes in such areas have now restored peace and tranquility and the fatal casualties are not even a dozen each time. The fact is aeroplanes throw their deadly bombs from the air and pass away at a speed of more than hundred miles and so these retired gentry can never find out how many lives were killed in the villages below. The poet Goldsmith has described the introduction of urban civilization in Ireland as a condition "Where wealth accumulates and men decay." To-day the picture of the world is in similar words,—a condition where deadly armaments accumulate and men starve. It is alright for statesmen and ambitious imperialists to keep on piling armaments upon armaments but this is done by locking up tremendous amount of wealth in unproductive material. This war activity no doubt gives wages in steel works and munition factories but the actual material produced costing millions of pounds does not supply the needs of human life.

Hunger is stalking all over Europe and even in Britain,—the still richest country of Europe,—a heartrending instance has come to light this week by the suicide of a young mother whose husband has been unemployed for seven months continuously. She fed her three children and her husband as best as she could out of the small dole allowance and she went without proper food for herself but pretended that she had eaten something some other time. When she could put up with this anguish no longer she committed suicide and the "post mortem" examination disclosed the ghastly fact that her body was a completely starved-out body.

Doctors are busy admonishing people how to live on cheap and healthy food. But the Workers Industrial Relief Committee have just issued a scathing pamphlet exposing how the doctors by their own confessions are recommending to the nation a starvation diet. Thousands of hungry men and women are to-day, as stated last week, marching on the capital of the largest Empire of the world. The Government has prepared plans to break up the processions in the provinces so that they may not be able to reach London. Nonetheless, the men and women, who are coming, are determined and the recent events in the French capital have been taken as a lesson by the discreet authorities in Britain, and the marchers are generally defying all police bans.

A Vicious Circle.

This situation has created a kind of a vicious circle between armaments and starvation. War preparations, heavy burdens of internal war-debts and munition activities are creating starvation starvation in its turn is creating dangers of civil wars and internal commotions in all countries. These dangers supply further excuses to all the Governments to produce more machine-guns and revolvers not only for their armies but also for their police forces. This condition, in its turn, creates the economic vicious circle of capitalism, which insists on producing supplies of needs of life not according to the real and actual needs of human beings but in accordance with their power to pay. A world of such conditions is like a power magazine ready to blow up at the first spark. Some of the statesmen therefore consider that the best way of exhausting the pent-up spirit of their own people for a civil war is to divert their minds by throwing them into an international war of a patrotic character. Almost all powerful countries have got their plans ready for this purpose but the dread of a civil war during an international war appears to them far more disastrous to contemplate than only one of the wars by itself.

The French Crisis.

Thus the political mind of all countries is in a state of unrest. The discontent of the various sections of the French people has burst the bonds and the streets of Paris have been converted into miniature battlefields. The determined clamour of the people with a resolute fight with the police and even with the soldiers has brought down the immediate fall of two powerful Governments of France The calm restored on Thursday night, as a result of M. Domorgue's acceptance of Premiership, was once again disturbed last night. Nonetheless it may be a calm for which the new Domourgue's Government may have to pay the price by submitting to the demands of the populace.

In olden days such a situation in France might have been considered as an advantage to themselves by the German statemen but to-day this is not so. The example of the fury, determination and consequent success of mass action in France becomes an inspiring example to the masses in Germany and the German Government have got to mind their own house with greater caution. The French situation is a peculiar example of mass discontent. The original starting point, namely, the Stavisky scandal, is forgotten and large sections of the people not concerned with that scandal are brusting into riots. The Royalists want to fight their Government in order to re-establish monarchy, the Communists want to fight their Government in order to bring about a Soviet regime. The ex-Servicemen want to fight their Government in order to force more military measures against Germany, the Socialists and the Trade Unionists want to fight their Government in order to secure the restoration of wage cuts and the Fascists want to fight their Government in order to scrap the parliamentary system in favour of a capitalist and monarchist dictatorship over the masses.

Bureaucratic Mentality.

What seems to be an age-long controversy between the League Against Imperialism and Mr. Walter Citrine, the official Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, has received more public attention this week. Mr. Citrine's public excuse to ignore the existence of the League is considered in many quarters to be worse than its original crime. People in India have not perhaps realised what bigoted and bureaucratic mentality some of the British Trades Union officials in high positions possess, and in many cases they beat the mentality which we are accustomed to resent in some of the British officials in India.

An illustration of this kind of attitude on the part of Mr. Citrine was available during the week. The League against Imperialism received an urgent appeal for funds as a practical help for the Indian railway workers who have suffered from the unprecedented calamity of the recent earthquake. "How dare you do so?" cries Mr. Citrine, the bureaucratic red tape official of the Trades Union Congress Council of Britain. He has a quarrel with the League. Mr. Citrine complacently explains that on account of this quarrel of his with Mr. 'Reginalds Bridgeman, the Secretary of the League, the suffering of thousands of Indian workers does not appeal to his sense of duty. Red tape comes first, the dignity of heaven-born British Trades Union Secretary comes first, the quarrel of Labour Imperialists with the League comes first but the suffering of human beings in the working class of India does not matter at all.

One fails to understand how one can blame Mr. Bridgeman for certain Indian Trades Union organisations placing faith in him rather than in the T. U. C. officials of Britain, who are so beloved of Messrs. Joshi and Co. The newspapers including the "Daily Herald" are immensely pleased with Mr. Citrine's supreme and haughty attitude in refusing to respond to the appeal of the League on behalf of the Indian workers. These papers have refused to print the rejoinder from Mr. Bridgeman. To India the incident has more than a passing importance, as Mr. Citrine who is also the Chairman of the International Federation of Trades Union which is the branch of the Second International has received a request for affiliation from Mr. Joshi and his friends on behalf of his Trades Union organisations. This great disservice to India rendered by some of the Indian Trades Union leaders probably through ignorance is bound to have disastrous consequences upon the freedom and liberty of Indian workers as has already happened to poor Indian workers settled in other British Colonies.

LAHORE GIRL GIVES AWAY HER PRESENT

Says Bihar Needs All Money That Can Be Spared

LAHORE, Feb. 17

Mrs. Zutshi, Secretary of the Women's Earthquake Relief Committee writes: "The Principal of Sir Ganga Ram Singh School has sent us Rs. 500 to be sent to Bihar, collected from the staff and students. Even the menial staff of the school has contributed.

One little girl received present of Rs. 25 from her grand-mother to buy some jewellery but she immediately handed over the same to the Principal saying that the sufferers of Bihar need all the money that can be spared.—(United Press).

SEVEN PERSONS CONVICTED FOR KIDNAPPING YOUNG GIRL

TRICHINOPOLY, (By Mail.)

"All the prosecution witnesses say that the girl was crying not only when she went to the temple, but also as she was returning from there and that she snapped the tali (symbol of marriage) and threw it off. These are quite inconsistent with marriage by consent."

Thus observed Mr. T. Sundaram Ayyar, Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly, in sentencing Karuppa Goundan and six others, who were charged with having kidnapped a 16-year-old girl named Nagammal from Kolandapatti village with a view to have her forcibly married to Karuppa Goundan, to imprisonment till the rising of the court.

Karuppa Goundan was also sentenced to a fine of Rs. 150, in default, to four months' imprisonment, and the rest to a fine of Rs. 50 each, in default to two months' simple imprisonment.

"The girl," added the Judge, "is sufficiently old to discriminate as to who can make a good husband. Poor village folk do not care for wealthy husbands as some of the higher castes do All that the villager wants is that his daughter should lead a quiet and happy life.

"Such being the simple and unsophisticated ambition of these village folk, the action of the accused has had the effect of disturbing the peaceful and simple life of the parents and other relations of the girl. And it appears to me that Karuppa Goundan acted in a rash and foolhardy manner without realising how much harm he would be doing by his act.

Bombay Cotton Suffers From Reactionary Complex

Messrs Langley In Weekly Letter Open Eyes Of Speculative Sellers

Messrs. Langley & Co. in the following weekly letter open the eyes of speculative sellers of Indian cotton.,,

Straddle differences tell the story as under:—

Broach A/M.—Liverpool May to-day Rs. 60.

Broach A/M—Liverpool a year ago—Rs. 23.

Broach A/M—New York May to-day—Rs. 60.

Broach A/M.—New York a year ago—Rs. 12.

At the top of this cheapness

Broach Oomra to-day—Rs. 28.

Broach—Oomra a year ago—Rs. 17 3/4.

Broach—Bengal to-day—Rs. 69½.

Broach—Bengal a year ago—Rs. 35-3/4.

A man who knows nothing about cotton trade will tell that it is ruinous to sell short Indian cotton at present price.

The report reads as under:—

Bombay, Jan. 16.

This has been another week of broad trading with a new seasonal high and reactions on successive days which on each occasion represented during the day falls of over two dollars a bale.

The keynote of American trading has, however, been the sustained demand for actual cotton. With cloth sales exceeding production and prices sharply higher American mill activity has been well maintained. And cotton is going into consumption at a satisfactory rate.

The Bankhead Bill is still a factor of uncertainty. But there is still not the slightest doubt in our own mind that a smaller supply will be enforced. The particular method by which this aim will be attained is, after all, a matter of relative unimportance.

RESTRICTION OF AREA.

The object of the Administration is, meanwhile, to restrict the area under cotton to 25 million acres and maybe it is not out of place to give some indication of what that means.

Last year the alleged outturn per acre was around 210 popnds. Actually it was not so. Ploughed in acreage bore fruit. The phenomenon can be explained. But why bring that up.

The actual yield per harvested acre for the nine seasons 1924 to 1932 inclusive averaged 173½ pounds. On that basis 25 million acres harvested (which would mean a larger area planted) would produce 9,074,000 bales of 478 pounds nett. Incidentally the nine years 1924-32 included no crop failures but, on the contrary, the 17 3/4 million crop of 1926 and the 16½ millions of 1931. 173½ pounds per acre is not a low outturn.

The world's carryover of American cotton on July 31st 1933 was 11,754,000. The addition of this year's crop of 13 millions gives a seasonal supply of 24 3/4 millions.

World consumption up to December 1933, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service, was running ahead of the previous year, being, up to December 5,938,000 bales against 5,785,000. For the full year 1932-33 it was 14½ millions. This year it should not be less and, if the heavy industries improve in America, and the indication is that they will, then it might easily be more.

PROSPECTIVE SITUATION.

With a supply of 24 3/4 millions and a prospective consumption of 14½ millions the July 1934 carryover looks like 10-1/4 millions. Only two years ago the carryover was 13-1/4 millions.

Then for the coming season, to 10-1/4 millions add a 9,074,000 bales crop (which if the acreage is reduced is by no means assured) and with no increase in the consumption the July 1935 carryover is under six millions.

We cannot see Mr. Roosevelt spoiling his recovery plans for the want of a little compulsion either in the matter of acreage or ginning control. He did not for instance, use only gentle persuasion in forcing the return of gold to the Government coffers. When he really wants a thing he gets it.

With a smaller acreage and even average weather there are prospects of merry markets during the summer months.

Meanwhile one of the most difficult tasks outside America is to buy actual American cotton for export.

The New York market to-morrow might be up or it might be down. We do not know. But for the long shot operation we favour purchases.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay market has again suffered severely from a reactionary complex.

The feeling was started by disappointment at the small shipments to Japan. Last year from the 1st January to the 9th February shipments to that country totalled 1,80,635 bales. This year the figures for the same period are only 89,998 bales. And the difference is accounted for primarily by the slow allocation of freight by the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association and the virtual prohibition of consignments by the same Association. Additionally the fact that under the Delhi Agreement the cotton year was constituted as from January 1st to December 31st allows Japan to eliminate completely the necessity of making up the shipments lost over the period August-December last year during which the boycott lasted. The full calendar year 1st January 1934—31st December 1934 is allowed for the 1½ millions necessary to permit of 400 million yards of cloth being imported.

For the present these slow takings have been against the market but later in the season when crop movement is over but shipments must of necessity, continue, the local market will feel the benefit of this sustained export demand when pressure is light.

Secondly, there has been very extensive selling by those option operators who applied options between 185 and 200. That position has been estimated at 200,000 bales. And it is now well along the process of being liquidated.

Thirdly, with recent export commitments less than their purchases upcountry, shippers were, up to the weekend, sellers of hedges.

CHEAPNESS OF INDIAN COTTON

Yesterday, however, shippers were heavy buyers of contracts and at long last the widened parity of East Indians is attracting a broadening export demand both from Europe and Japan.

The straddle difference between Broach April/May and May Liverpool to-day is Rs. 63. A year ago it was Rs. 23. Between Broach April/May and New York May the straddle is now Rs. 60 against Rs. 12 a year ago. Additionally the Broach-Oomra and Broach-Bengal difference a year ago were respectively Rs. 17-3/4 and Rs. 35-3/4. To-day they are Rs. 28 and Rs. 69½.

On the basis of these figures it is impossible to believe that Indian cotton is not cheap.

It is cheap. And it will go into consumption.

We favour purchases on any further recessions which might occur.

SUB-TREASURY STAFF OF PATHANKOT SUSPENDED

GURDASPUR, (By Mail.)

For the allegations of demanding illegal gratifications, the Deputy Commissioner is said to have suspended the whole of the sub-treasury staff at Pathankot.

It appears that complains were received by the Deputy Commissioner during his tours in Pathankot, made by the Lambardars, which led the Deputy Commissioner to take this drastic step.

It is also understood, that he has deputed the Revenue Assistant to make enquiries into the matter.

RAID ON GANG OF DACOITS

MEERUT, Feb. 17.

A traveller on the Shahadra-Ghaziabad Road was set upon by a gang of dacoits that included women and is reported to have been robbed of his clothes and some cash. Police enquiries are proceeding.

A surprise raid was carried out by the Superintendent of Police, Muttra, on a gang of dacoits who, it is reported, are members of a notorious gang from Gwalior and Dholpur. Some guns and a pistol were recovered from their possession. Information about their movements was received by a sub-Inspector of Police who also accompanied the raiding party.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

The Bombay Chronicle

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1934

M. C. C. WIN BY 10 WICKETS

Ceylon All Out For 189 In Second Innings

SCORES AT A GLANCE

CEYLON XI	*(1st Innings)*	*106*
CEYLON XI	*(2nd Innings,*	*189*
M. C. C.	*(1st Innings)*	*272*
M. C. C.	*2nd Innings) for no wkts.)*	*25*

COLOMBO, Feb. 18.

The crowd to-day hardly numbered 200. There seems to be a certain amount of public resentment that too much was made on the cricket field of certain remarks made by a section of spectators during yesterday's play.

When the game continued at 11/15 this morning on the third and last day of the M.C.C. match against Ceylon the position was that Ceylon with two wickets in hand required one run to avoid an innings defeat.

Joseph made the best of his opportunities, hitting two fours in succession off Marriott and two fours off Clark before he cocked up a bumper to be caught by Marriott and short-leg. Except for the catch he gave to Bakewell this morning which was dropped, Joseph's was a chanceless performance. He scored his 78 in 76 minutes, hit altogether 14 fours, a really spectacular innings.

Ceylon were all out in 20 minutes for 189 leaving M.C.C. 24 runs to get to win.

M.C.C.'S SECOND KNOCK

Jardine again selected Levett and Bakewell for his opening pair.

Bakewell and Levett had no difficulty in knocking off the requisite runs in half an hour Bakewell making the winning hit at 12/5 p.m.

M.C.C. WIN BY 10 WKTS.

The M.C.C. thus won by ten wickets.

CEYLON XI (2nd Innings)

Albert c Levett b Nichols	16
L D S Gunasekera c Jardine b Clark	4
Brindley c Nichols b Clark ...	2
Waldock l.b.w. b Human	29
Jayawickreme b Human	21
Joseph c Marriot b Clark	78
Jayasundera st. Levett b Marriot	5
D Kretser (not out)	2
D B Gunasekera b Langridge	11
Schokman b Langridge	0
Dr. Gunasekera c Jardine b Clark	17
Extras	4
Total	189

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Clark 13/1/49/4.
Nichols 8/0/47/1.
Marriott 10/3/28/1.
Langridge 7/1/40/2.
Human 5/0/21/2.

M.C.C. (2nd Innings)

Bakewell (not out)	13
Levett (not out)	12
Extras	0
Total (for no wkts)	25

INDIA-CEYLON TO MEET M. C. C.

Dr. Gunasekera To Captain Home Team

(From Our Special Correspondent)

COLOMBO, Feb. 18

The team to represent India and Ceylon in a three day match against the M. C. C. commencing on the 22nd inst was chosen on conclusion of to-day's match. It includes six members of all Ceylon team and Schokean will keep the wicket.

The following is the personnel of the team:

Doctor C. H. Gunasekera, (Capt) W. T. Brindley, N. S. Joseph, E. Kelaart, S. S Jayawickreme, Amarnath, Amarsingh, Wazir Ali, C. S. Naidu, Dilawar Hussain and V. C. Schokean.

The team is regarded as a very strong one.

CATCALLS AGAINST JARDINE

In its front page story regarding Saturday's incident the "Ceylon Observer" in its Sunday's issue says:—

Jardine took exception to some good humoured remarks from the crowd in the one rupee enclosure in the M.C.C. ground yesterday. These at first were not directed against anybody in particular, most of the gibes being at the expense of the Ceylon team out when the M.C.C. captain appealed to Brindley who was coming in to bat and requested the umpire to take a hand, even stopping Marriott from bowling till the noise decreased, the shouts resolved themselves into catcalls against Jardine.

After tea interval a posse of police sub-Inspectors were stationed in certain parts of the ground and on resumption of play, eight of the alleged offenders were asked to leave the enclosure."

It is understood, those who were ejected demanded and got back their ticket-money.

EMPTY STANDS.

All, stands to-day were empty and although the state of game was undoubtedly responsible for the attendance of 200 in the enclosure intended for 10,000 yet it was freely stated that the boycott of those particular stands had been organised and would be observed in the next match (that against India and Ceylon).

DON'T MISS
"Chronicle-Sentinel"
Special Earthquake Number
To be out shortly
PRICE: 4 ANNAS
2 Annas per each copy will go to
Earthquake Relief Fund

KRIPALANI GOES TO MADRAS

Will Acquaint Mahatma With Situation In Bihar

PATNA, Feb. 17.

The Rajendra Prasad Bihar Central Relief Committee Fund totals Rs. 13,63,072 odd. Help received by the Committee in kind is estimated at approximately Rs. 30,000. Distribution has been made by the Committee of articles worth Rs. 1,73,100, besides Rs. 2,000 worth old clothes, which were almost new.

Fifteen Mahabir Dal volunteers arrived from Lahore with Yogi Ramnath under instructions from Pandit Malaviya. Eight of them have already proceeded to Muzaffarpur.

Prof. Kripalani left to-night for Madras to see Mahatma Gandhi and acquaint him with the situation in Bihar.—A. P.

NORTH BIHAR MUST BE RECONSTRUCTED

Dr. Mahmud's Appeal To Councillors

Dr. Syed Mahmud in the course of a statement he issued from Chapra says:

May I say a word to the members of our local Council on the eve of the Council meeting on the 14th of February. What do they propose to do in the next meeting? Have they got to press any scheme for the reconstruction of North Bihar? I feel certain they realise the gravity of the situation, to the fullest extent. Most of the members must have visited the affected areas and some of them must have perhaps suffered themselves. It is naturally expected of them that they will impress upon the Government of India the dire distress and the plight in which this province has fallen. They will bring home to them the terrible havoc which has been caused by the Earthquake and also the possible dangers which are ahead of us, in the shape of epidemic, famine and floods.

I do not wish to utter even one jarring word at this moment but I may be permitted to say that the impression is gaining ground everywhere that the Government of India is not doing enough to rouse the conscience and sympathies of the British people and the world at large.

Whatever may be our differences with the Government we stand together in our desire to give relief to the sufferers and to rebuild Bihar. When co-operation was offered to me by the officials in my own district in a real spirit of service, I readily accepted it even at the risk of being misunderstood by my co-workers all over India. We are doing our work here in an efficient manner in complete harmony up till now I would not have mentioned this but to show that when we point out any mistake of the Government we do not do it in a spirit of carping criticism.

PUNJAB'S HELP TO BIHAR

LAHORE, February 17.

The total amount actually received by the Earthquake Relief Committee, Lajpatrai Bhawan, Lahore, till February 16 is Rs. 27,692-2-3, out of which Rs. 27,385-3-0 have already been sent to Patna. Out of this amount Rs. 8,712-6-10 has been received by this Committee, from places outside Lahore and the balance Rs. 18,979-11-5 has been collected in Lahore.—United Press.

SHAUKAT ALI IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, February 17.

Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived Calcutta this morning. It is understood that the Moulana will stay here for about a week during which period he will try to re-organise the Khilafat Committee and chalk out constructive programme for it.—United Press.

NATIONALISE THE MILL INDUSTRY.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale has given notice of the following resolution which finds a place in the agenda of the Bombay Legislative Council which meets in the Council Hall Bombay, to-day.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint, as soon as possible, a committee with adequate labour representation thereon, to suggest ways and means to secure the transfer of the textile industry, particularly in the city of Bombay, to the State and to make recommendations for its improvements."

2. "This Council recommends to Government that they should take immediate steps to protect the industrial workers in the Bombay Presidency against increasing unemployment and reduction of wages."

MALABAR M.L.A. SURPRISED

Assembly Resolution For Separate Province, "Mischievous"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17

Mr. K. P. Thampan, M.L.A. (Malabar) has issued the following statement with regard to a resolution tabled by some Members of the Assembly urging the Government to create Malabar into separate province:—

"I was surprised to find in the papers this morning that a resolution to form a separate Malabar province has been tabled by a number of my friends in the Assemby. As one belonging to Malabar and representing that district in the Assembly, the sponsors of the resolution should have had the courtesy to consult me or know my opinion before they appended their signatures to it. A Muslim friend, who signed it told me that it was represented to them that Malabar having one-third Muslim population they could make their influence prevail more and get better representation there than if it were a part of the wide province or Madras. I thought they were too shrewd to be taken in with such blandishments.

MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA

"Malabar has had no occasion till now to complain of its lot either politically, economically or in any other way as being a part of the presidency of Madras, and I am afraid the tables would be turned against it the moment its sphere of activities is restricted to its narrow limits. I had occasion some years ago to sound the opinion of some of the leading men in the district and I may categorically state that the resolution would be quite repugnant to the feelings of Malabar. Time will come to think of having a separate province for Kerala when the Andhras and Tamils have their own provinces and Travancore and Cochin will be in a position to help in the solution of the problem. Until then those who have the welfare of Malabar in their hearts, will be well advised to keep aloof from this mischievous propaganda."—(United Press).

EDITORIAL "THREAT" TO KASHMIR?

Security Of "Sadaqat" Forfeited

SRINAGAR, Feb. 17.

The Prime Minister has declared the security of Rs. 100 deposited by the "Sadaqat" newspaper forfeited under the Press Regulation.

Security of Rs. 100 deposited by the National Printing Press where the said paper was printed has also been declared forfeited.

It is understood that the forfeiture has been made on the grounds that prior to the present agitation the paper had editorially threatened the Kashmir Government, in its issue of 25th January.—United Press.

LESSONS OF REVOLUTION

Mahatma Tells Pondicherry People How France Stood For Brotherhood

PONDICHERRY, Feb. 17.

Mahatma Gandhi visited Pondicherry this morning and spoke at a large meeting at which an address and a purse of Rs. 500 were presented by the Reception Committee. In the course of his speech Mahatma Gandhi referred to the lessons of the French Revolution. He said:—

REAL MEANING OF MESSAGE

"It is a matter of pleasure to me to be able to pay a visit to this ancient town. This message against untouchability is a message in which all can join if they wish. Though it means primarily that justice has to be done to a large part of humanity kept in suppression and subjection in the name of religion by caste Hindus, in reality it is an attempt to realize the brotherhood of man.

FRANCE & BROTHERHOOD

You, who have come under the direct French influence, should have no difficulty in understanding what it means. Equality and brotherhood were preached in France several hundred years before the modern people realised that there was anything like brotherhood of man. That even people in France itself have not yet realized it in its fullness is no fault of theirs. The bravest of them fought and bled for that realization. The aspiration for which so many thousands fought and bled is an aspiration which human being should treasure.

The present attempt is essentially an appeal to every individual and it is an appeal to his heart. It is an attempt made to convert the stony heart. Let that heart understand that it is not through suppression, but through full expression, that Divinity can be realized. I hope, therefore, that there is no such thing as untouchability in Pondicherry and if you have it, I hope you will remove that blot from your midst."

After the meeting Mahatma Gandhi drove to Kripashram.—A.P.

ORDERED TO QUIT BIKANER

Mr. Dave Taken Into Custody And Released

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

Mr. Shivdayal Dave, an Indian States Worker, who was watching the Bikaner Conspiracy case on behalf of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference was suddenly taken into custody at Bikaner and after having been detained for about 2 hours was verbally ordered to leave Bikaner within 6 hours.

Mr. Dave, after he was let off by the police, approached Sir Manubhai Mehta, the Prime Minister of the Bikaner State and protested against the arbitrary order of the police but he was informed that there was no objection to his returning to Bikaner after the first week of March 1934.

Dr. Dave arrived in Delhi to see Mr. Jaynarayan Vyas, Provincial Secretary of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference and both Mr. Vyas and Mr. Dave will be leaving Delhi to-night for Beawar, the headquarter of the Rajputana Indian States' Peoples' Provincial Organisation.—United Press.

SIND PAPER ASKED TO GIVE SECURITY

Order Read Out To Printer By Magistrate

HYDERABAD (Sind) Feb. 18

The Printer and Publisher of the 'Sind Hindu" a local vernacular daily of Hyderabad has been asktd by the Bombay Government to furnish a security of Rs. 500 under sub-section 3 Section 7 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 within a ptriod of 10 days, on the ground that the paper is likely to be used forunlawful purposes.

It is understood that the District Magistrate sent for the Printer and Publisher of the paper in his Office and read to him the order.—(United Press).

WHEN JAYAKAR "ACTED LIKE A POLITICIAN"!

Relating His R. T. C. Experiences, He Says It Is No Use Closing Window Against Sun-Light Of White Paper

POONA. Feb. 17.

'The White Paper Constitution is coming and wisdom will now be to study the document from cover to cover. It should not be forgotten that by closing the window against the sun you do not shut out the sun, you only deny the sunlight for yourself". thus remarked Mr. M R Jayakar in the course of his address to the students of the Nowrosjee Wadia College, on the occasion of not shut out the sun, you only their annual social gathering.

Continuing Mr. Jayakar said that a career in the public life of the country is not an easy thing to achieve but that it requires quiet and patient work.

"To begin with a thorough and searching study of the several communities in India must be made without which nobody will be able to understand the union point of view."

"CHARITABLE OUTLOOK."

"The speaker regretted the present communal differences. He further exhorted the youthful audience to cultivate a charitable outlook on men and affairs.

"The student who wants to prepare for public career should atleast study the whole of the Indian History. a large volume of the British Political literature and the reports of the Indian National Congress on its constructive side".

After enumerating the importance of the art of writing and speaking well which is a great asset for a public man Mr. Jayakar warned the students against the vice of procrastination which in his opinion was the most destructive characteristic of a man to ruin his public life.

HIS EXPERIENCE!

"Take as much time as you want to make up your mind. but once you have made up your mind. stick to it until the last whether right or wrong. Mind not adverse criticism; stick on to your position and the public will understand you rightly in the long run: that is my experience.

"I took a week and a half before I could accept the invitation for the first Round Table Conference and I stayed in London six weeks more than anybody had done only to see that the last word of Indian opinion had been said on the subjects; herein I think I acted like a politician."—United Press.

GIRL'S STORY OF HER ALLEGED KIDNAPPING

Lahore Magistrate Frames Charge Against A Woman Of Peshawar

LAHORE, Feb. 17.

The story as to how an eleven year old Hindu girl who had gone to see an exhibition in the company of several other women of her Mohallas in Delhi was kidnapped by a Pathan woman of Peshawar from the Delhi Railway Station was related to-day when Thakur Vikram Singh, Magistrate 1st Class, framed a charge under Section 363 I P C., against Mst. Nur Bibi, the said Pathan woman.

GIRL'S STATEMENT.

Miss Shanti Devi, daughter of Mr. Hukam Chand' motor machanic of Delhi aged about 11 years when placed in the witness-box stated with tears in her eyes that on 7th inst. she had gone to see the exhibition accompanied by several other women of her Mohalla. She missed her companions and was searching for them on the railway station just close to the exhibition when the accused Mst. Nur Bibi arrived there. When witness inquired if she had come across some women the accused replied that they must be in some compartment in the train which had just arrived at the platform. As she entered the compartment accompanied by the accused the main steamed off. Witness got nervous and the woman told her that her father was sitting in another compartment of the same train and had asked her (the accused) to look after the witness.

AT LAHORE STATION.

Satisfied with the assurance witness went to sleep. In the way she woke her up and gave some fruits to eat, then she went again to sleep. and as the train arrived in Lahore she asked the accused if the train had arrived at Ludhiana because she was under the impression that she was taking her to her home. She however in the way asked her to accompany her to Peshawar where she would give her nice clothings and beautiful ornaments. The accused however managed to get the witness follow her. And as they came out of the train a constable and a ticket collector asked them to show their tickets. The accused had only one ticket and so she said that witness's ticket was with her father who was sitting in another compartment. The constable and the ticket-collector went to the platform but they could not find the father in the train. Witness then told them the story how she had brought her all the way from Delhi and was persuading to accompany her to Peshawar.

SEARCH BY FATHER.

Hakum Chand father of the girl. stated that after finding the girl missing at home he searched for her at Delhi and then came to his home at Ludhiana but the girl was not found anywhere. He however came to Ambala to search for the girl and there he was informed that his daughter had been detained at the Railway Station. Lahore. On coming to Lahore his statement was recorded.

ACCUSED'S PLEA.

Mst. Nur Bibi, accused stated that she was travelling from Aimer for Peshawar. As the train arrived at Delhi a man brought the girl and made her sit with her and he himself went away. She did not know anything about the girl. She however told her in the train that she had two homes, one at Delhi and the other at Lahore.

The Court then framed charge as above.—United Press.

WARNING TO PRESS PROPRIETOR

Asked Not To Print Posters Against Viceroy's Quake Fund

LYALLPUR, Feb. 17.

L. Dewan Chand, proprietor of Narindar Steam Press, where posters, issued by Comrade Shiv Lal Bismal appealing to contribute only to Bihar Relief Committee and not to Viceroy's fund were printed, was summoned yesterday by the Sub-Inspector, Special Branch, and is reported to have been asked not to print any such posters in future, otherwise security would be demanded from him.—(United Press).

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.